New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1174. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 21.

The Russian Minister laughs heartily with his friends over what he regards exaggerated accounts from the seat of war, saying that the people of England and France required the manufacture of victories to satisfy their clamors. As to the reported number of vessels destroyed in the Sea of Azof, he remarks it far surpasses all the Russians ever had there.

Private and reliable accounts represent Mr. GADSDEN, our Minister to Mexico, in bad odor with the Mexican Government, it regarding him as the nucleus around which gather the revolutionists of that country. It will not be surprising if Mexico shall refuse to have diplomatic relations with him, as complaints of him have been made to our State Department.

It is ascertained that Consul FABENS and FLETCHER WEBSTER's business here is to get the Treasury Department to give a clearance issue to KINNEY's vessel detained at New-York by the Federal authorities. The order will probably be obtained to-day.

The Star of this evening publishes a letter from Laramie, which was brought by the same express rider to whom was attributed the report of the capture of the fort. The letter is dated on the 8th of May, and reports a large number of Indians about, but intimates no fears for the safety of the fort.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the American party was held this evening in front of the City Hall. JOSEPH BRADLEY presided. Many ladies were present. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the Philadelphia platform. Speeches were made by JACOB BROOM, KENNETH RAYNOR, and others. An allusion to the purity of FILLMORE's administration was enthusiastically applauded. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 21.

At the semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, held in this city to-day, the President, E. C. DELAVAN, tendered his resignation, to take effect next January. Resolutions were adopted, taking strong grounds in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, recommending a World's Convention, at some future day, and approving the conduct of Mayor Dow, at Portland. A resolution recommending a nominating Temperance Convention in August, was, after a long debate, laid on the table. A resolution recommending the Carson League to the State, was also tabled. A Finance Committee of five was appointed.

This evening GERRIT SMITH addressed the Society upon two of his resolutions, adopted during the afternoon session.

The New-York City Guards at Boston—Meeting of Bankers—Liquor Case, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

The New-York City Guards arrived here about three o'clock this afternoon from Portland, and were met at the Railroad (Boston) Depot by the Boston City Guard and the New-England Guards, who escorted them to the City Hall, where they were welcomed to the hospitalities of the City by Mayor SMITH, after which the three Companies proceeded to the American House and partook of a collation. The head-quarters of the New-York City Guards are at Union Hall. All the members of the Company are in excellent health.

Delegates from ninety-seven Banks in this State met at the Tremont House to-day, and voted that it was expedient to organize a Bank of Mutual Redemption, under the Charter granted by the last Legislature.

The case of LEWIS RICE, of the American House, charged with selling liquor, after argument by counsel, was postponed until the July Term of the Court.

The Appealed Liquor Cases.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21.

In the Municipal Court this morning, Judge HOAR, presiding, the trial of the appealed liquor cases, from the Police Court, was commenced. The cases include those of quite a number of the leading dealers in the city. The first case is that of LEWIS RICE, landlord of the American House. He is defended by CHARLES B. GOODRICH and SIDNEY BARTLETT, eminent lawyers, and they are contesting every inch of ground.

Democratic State Convention.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, June 21.

A Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for State officers, was held here to-day. The delegations were full and much enthusiasm was exhibited. Speeches were made by ex-Governor HUBBARD, Hon. GEORGE J. SHEPLEY, and others, whose remarks were generally denunciatory of the Know-Nothings, and the vindictive features of the Maine Law. Judge WELLS, of Portland, received the nomination for Governor, receiving 400 votes; scattering, 11.

The Attorney Generalship of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 19.

Among the nominations made at the Democratic State Convention is that of E. W. MOISE, for Attorney General of the State. Mr. M. recently resigned the office of United District Attorney, on account of the slight put upon him by the Government in the matter of Postmaster KENDALL.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 19.

A letter from Mexico of the 5th inst. says that SANTA ANNA encountered COMONFORT at Aris on the 29th ult., and that he was defeated and driven back to Morelia.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 19.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 16th inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 18.

There were only 76 deaths from cholera in this city last week, and the disease is now believed to be about at an end.

Fire in Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, Thursday, June 21.

The Princeton Press newspaper office, with the machine shop, iron foundry, and adjoining dwellings, the property of JOHN T. ROBINSON, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is reported to be very heavy. Insurance small. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

Defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 21.

The election returns from all the Counties in the State are now received, and show a majority of 14,000 against the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The total vote was 167,236, the largest vote ever polled in the State. The official returns will probably vary these figures somewhat.

The Case of Leavenworth, the Duelist.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 21.

The statement that the wounds of LEAVENWORTH have mortified is incorrect. Every day the prospect of his recovery is better, and his danger is inconsiderable.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 21.

Money steady. Stocks active. Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island, 17½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 86¾.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The U. S. steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 19.

The steamer *Augusta* arrived at her wharf here from New-York this (Tuesday) morning.

THE ASIA'S MAILS.

Detailed Account of the Night Attack of the 22d.

The *Asia's* mails did not arrive until near 1 o'clock this morning. Our extracts are in consequence not voluminous.

The Night Attack on the 22d.

The following is Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's account of the important attack on the 22d, hitherto reported only by telegraph:

SEBASTOPOL, May 23.—On the night of the 21st we opened a trench on a counter-approach, opposite to the cemetery in front of the Central and Quarantine Bastions, and connected it with the former in order to operate against the right flank of the enemy's works which threaten this bastion. The hardness of the ground prevented our digging the trench deep enough. On the evening of the 22d, when our men were beginning to renew their labors of counter-approach, the enemy attacked us with 17 battalions, exclusive of his reserves. A most obstinate combat ensued, that lasted all night, and the bayonet was often the only arm used. Our soldiers—twelve battalions strong—fought heroically, and the affair ended with the retreat of the enemy, who suffered enormous loss. Our own loss, unfortunately, is also very considerable, for 2,500 men have been killed or disabled. The gallant Major-General ADLERBERG, who commanded the second brigade of the Ninth Division, is among the slain. The miscarriage of the attack has raised the spirits of the garrison. It shows the enemy how dangerous he will find the storming of Sebastopol's fortifications, since his greatest efforts have not succeeded in taking a half-made trench. During the same night, (the 22d,) six ships-of-the-line and twenty steamers, with about 20,000 troops on board, left the Bay of Kamiesch. On the 23d this squadron was sighted from the heights of Yalta.

It will be remembered that General PELISSIER describes a severe conflict which took place on the following night, when our allies secured possession of the work; but Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's report of this affair has not been published.

THE ACTIONS OF THE 22D AND 23D OF MAY.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch from General PELISSIER to the Minister of War. It is an account of the actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May:—

HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 25.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2d of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and erected their new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan by connecting by a gabionade the ambuscades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the General Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labor, skillfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast *place d'armes*, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men and make considerable sorties.

The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent, and ordered General DE SALLES, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position, and turn the enemy's works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

The General of Division Pate was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one on the ambuscades of the cemetery by the southeast angle of that enclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

After having carried the new gabionades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action,—one of battle and one of labor. The combat took place on the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Our left attack was led by General of Brigade BEURET, and consisted of three Companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, three battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

The right attack, intrusted to Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, consisted of picked companies of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march, in case Gen. PATE should need reinforcements.

The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their lines in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and defeat. According to prisoners, there were twenty-six battalions.

The action commenced, on a signal given by General PATE, with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and, supported by the 28th of the Line, they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat, and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Votiguers of the Garde, were successively engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet *mêlées* were terrible. The other battalions of Voltiguers of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-à-pied, and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding them themselves, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

On the left attack the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet, but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionade, which became definitively our conquest.

On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

General of Division, LEVAILLANT, was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task with 10 battalions, of which two of the Voltiguers of the Garde acted as reserve.

Four of these battalions, under the orders of General COUSTON, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by General DUVAL, were to retake on the right the gabionade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the work definitely our own.

The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions, belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th and 80th, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Col. GUERIN and Commandant DURAND DE VILLERS conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigor.

Our success has therefore been complete. The considerable work upon which the enemy had counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands; their gabions cover us; their own ambuscades are turned against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General DE SALLES.

Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General OSTEN-SACKEN, a flag of truce was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for carrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1,200 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Russians, and as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

According to the number of dead given up to the enemy, and the results ascertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at least four times our own; they give to these engagements the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

Our artillery, under the direction of General LE BOEUF, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses, each time they mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the *coup d'oeil* and coolness of General LE BOEUF.

The service of the ambulances was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterwards have the honor of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

The Commander-in-Chief, PELISSIER.

Dispatch from Gen. Pelissier.

CRIMEA, Friday, June 1, 1855.

We have sprung two mines in front of the Flagstaff Bastion. The second explosion did considerable damage to the enemy. In the ravine of Careening Bay, in advance of our works, our engineers discovered a transverse line of twenty-four cubic cases filled with gunpowder, each forty centimetres thick in the inside, placed at equal distances, and buried beneath the sod. Each case, containing one-fiftieth of a kilogramme of powder, is covered with a full fulminating apparatus, which would explode by the simple pressure of the foot. These cases have been taken up by our engineers.

French General Orders.

The following order of the day was issued by General PELISSIER on assuming the command of the army:

GENERAL ORDER.

SOLDIERS: Our former General-in-Chief has made known to you the will of the Emperor, who at the General's request has placed me at the head of the Army of the East. In receiving from the Emperor the command of this army, so long exercised by such noble hands, I feel certain that I express the sentiments of all of us when I proclaim that General CANROBERT carries with him all our regrets and all our gratitude.

To the brilliant *souvenirs* of Alma and of Inkermann he has added the merit, greater still, perhaps, of having, during a formidable Winter campaign, preserved for our country and our sovereign one of the finest armies that France ever had. You owe it to him that you are now in a position to bring the struggle to an issue, (*engager à fond la lutte,*) and to triumph.

If, as I feel certain it will, success should crown our efforts, you will not fail to pronounce his name in your songs of victory. He has resolved to remain in our ranks, and although he might have had a higher command, he wished but one thing, and that was, to put himself at the head of his old division. I have deferred to the entreaties, the inflexible desires of him, who was but yesterday our chief, and who will ever be my friend.

Soldiers, I have the fullest confidence in you. After so many trials, so many generous efforts, nothing can be too much for your courage. You all know what the Emperor and the country expect of you. Be what you have hitherto been, and thanks to your energy, and to the assistance of our intrepid allies and the brave sailors of our squadrons, we shall conquer, with the help of God. PELISSIER.

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, May 19, 1855.

Russian Account.

We have received the St. Petersburg journals of the 20th and 21st of May.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes the following dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated the 11th (23d) of May:

"Taking advantage of a fog during the night between the 9th and 10th (21st to 22d) of May, we commenced the construction of a trench of counter approach in front of the Cemetery, in advance of Bastions 5 and 6, and approaches from this trench towards Bastion No. 5, so as to be able to act upon the right flank of the enemy's approaches which threaten that bastion; but, owing to the rocky nature of the ground, it was impossible to give a sufficient depth to these counter-approaches.

On the evening of the 10th (22d) of May, when our men were about to resume the continuation of these works, the enemy attacked this point vigorously with seventeen battalions, without counting their reserves. A most determined combat was kept up during the whole of the night; charges with the bayonet were repeatedly made; our troops, twelve battalions strong, fought heroically, and the affair terminated by the enemy being driven back, with very considerable loss.

Unhappily the loss on our side was also very great. We had 2,500 men put *hors de combat*. Among the slain is the brave Gen. ADLERBERG, commander of the 2d brigade of the 9th infantry division.

The success with which this attack was repulsed has heightened the spirits of the garrison, and shown the enemy how dangerous it would be to try to assault the fortifications of Sebastopol, as, despite the most strenuous efforts, they did not succeed in taking a trench scarcely traced out.

On the night between the 10th and 11th (22d to 23d of May) about twenty thousand troops left Kamiesch Bay, on board six ships and twenty steamers. On the morning of the 11th (23d) they were signaled off Yalta."

The *Invalide* [illegible] report of the [illegible] attack of the French on the night of the 22d. It publishes the following additional dispatches:

Aide-de-Camp-General Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has sent, *via* NICOLAIEFF, the following telegraphic dispatches, dated Sebastopol, 14th (26th) of May:

"The squadron of the enemy which left Sebastopol with troops on board approached the Gulf of Kertch on the 13th (25th) of May, between 1 and 2 P. M.

On the 14th (26th) of May, considerable forces of the enemy before Sebastopol, established themselves on the heights of the left bank of the Tchernaya, and constructed a camp there, which they appear to have the intention of fortifying.

Our advanced posts occupy the right bank of the same river.

Russia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 2.

The latest news from Russia shows that the Northern Power is beginning already to feel a sensible lack of that raw material for war purposes which Russian official language styles "souls," but which Russian military tactics treat as mere bodies. It is only as far back as the 6th ult. the Emperor issued his ukase, which, in consideration of the necessity of keeping up the full complement of the armies and navies, ordered a levy of 12 in every thousand registered male souls in the 17 Western Governments of the Empire; and now, under date of the 26th of that same month, a supplementary ukase is published, professedly for the purpose of "facilitating the levy," and ordering that in the State domains in the said 17 Governments peasants of more advanced age than that prescribed by law, viz.: up to the age of 30, shall be included in the liability to serve.

The levy will, therefore, be first made on those of the prescribed age; in cases where the full number required of each community is not attained by this conscription of 12 per 1,000, the local authorities are to proceed to fill up the complement with men above the prescribed age up to that of 30; and wherever this fails they may call upon the "registered souls" up to the age of 35 to submit themselves to the process of drawing lots. This measure affects only the peasantry on the Imperial estates—the property of the nobles is not for the present any further taxed; but these latter will not fail to understand the hint, and make their "voluntary contributions," lest a worse thing befall them."

The *Nordeutsche Zeitung* publishes a statement, dated from "the Russian frontier," to the effect that the appearance of the English fleet off Revel had caused "a great sensation in the capital, as well as along the whole coast of Esthland and Finland." It is affirmed that the veteran YERMOLOFF, who has the command-in-chief of the militia, had ordered every druschine that was as yet organized to set out on its march for St. Petersburg, in the neighborhood of which two camps were to be formed, one on the north, the other on the south. Adjutant-General VON STEVENS, the commander of the Baltic army, had betaken himself to the threatened point (Revel) for the purpose of conducting the defence; and it is stated that the approach to the town had been made inaccessible by sinking old unseaworthy vessels.

On occasion of the Emperor's visiting Cronstadt, on May 9, the Emperor received a deputation of the inhabitants, who brought him, according to the Russian custom of welcoming a new comer, bread and salt. After a few expressions of goodwill, the Emperor exhorted them to

"Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our Lord and Emperor NICHOLAS I, now resting in God. He loved you, and I will do so too. Put up your prayers to Heaven; we will hold Cronstadt, and if God will there shall be peace your trade shall improve."

After many interchanges of fine phrases, the Emperor and his subjects parted. "No one," says the *Northern Bee*,

"Left the presence of the godlike Emperor without having the words of the ancient Russian heroes in their hearts and on their lips—'We will bring no disgrace on our country; our bones shall bleach there for our Czar and our fatherland.'"

Considerable changes are continually taking place in the appointments of Generals. Every new number of the *Military Gazette* shows a quantity of promotions, in consequence of which numbers of younger officers become appointed to commands for which advanced years and failing physical powers disable their seniors.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per steamer Asia.] LONDON, June 8, 1855—5 P. M.

There has been less activity in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week. SUGAR and COTTON lower. BREADSTUFFS quiet. MONEY continues abundant. CONSOLS shut; 91¼, ex. div., for the account. The West India steamer arrived yesterday, bringing $2,500,000 in Specie, principally DOLLARS, the price for which is not yet fixed. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¼d. South American DOUBLOONS 75s.@75s. 3d. American EAGLES 76s. 3d.

COCHINEAL firm. 600 bags have been offered at auction during the week, principally Honduras, and chiefly sold at about previous rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@3s. 10d.; Pea grain, 4s.@4s. 1d.; Black, from 4s. 7d.@5s. 3d.; Fair Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 9d.

COCOA is 6s. lower. Of 750 bags Trinidad in public sale, about two-thirds sold at 38s. for good gray, 42s. for good red.

COFFEE—The public sales of Plantation Ceylon have been considerable this week, comprising 1,100 casks, and 1,300 bbls. and bags, the greater part of which was disposed of; for colory descriptions there was not quite so brisk a demand, and in some instances rather easier prices were accepted; but for some favorite marks very high rates were paid. 1,000 bags Native Ceylon were bought in from 47s. 6d.@48s. for mid. to good ord. 1,000 bags East India (Singapore) partly sold from 40s. 6d.@50s. for fine ord. mixed. A cargo of Rio has been sold at 42s. 6d., for the Mediterranean.

COPPER—Without change. Tough Cake and Tile, £126; Best Selected, £129; Sheathing, 14d; Yellow Metal, 13d.

The CORN Market, influenced principally by the favorable state of the weather for the growing crops, is dull, and buyers show little disposition to operate, except for their immediate wants. The last average quotation for English WHEAT was 77s. 7d. on 100,[illegible] qrs. returned. To-day there was very little doing, but holders generally are not inclined to give way, and quotations are unaltered. White American WHEAT, 80s.@86s.; Red, 78s.@80s. ₱ qr. American FLOUR, 40s.@41s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Was in brisk demand early in the week at an advance of ⅛d., but has since become dull, and this advance has been lost. At Liverpool the excitement in the market has also subsided, and Middling Orleans, which had advanced to 7d., was quoted yesterday 6½d.@6⅝d. ₱ lb.

LARD—Without change. Western in kegs 53s.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little to report. Shellac—280 chests fair orange at auction realized from 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d. Turkey Opium flat at 18s. Quicksilver 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. China Camphor 80s. Cutch dull at 24s.@25s. Gambier 18s. 6d.@19s.

HEMP—There is more business doing in St. Petersburg Clean at £65@£66. Of 400 bales Manilla at auction a small part only sold at £38@£41 for fair to good current quality. Jute sells readily at late rates; of 5,000 bales offered, about 3,900 sold at £11@£16 5s.

LEAD—In good demand. Common Pig £23 10s., W. B. £23 15s.@£23, Refined £24.

INDIGO—There continues to be a moderate business at last sale's prices, and holders are firm. The next sale is fixed for the 10th July; prompt 5th October.

MOLASSES—1,000 hhds. clayed Cuba sold afloat at 17s. for the Clyde.

IRON—There has been a good demand for Welsh, and we quote Rails £6 15s.@£7; Bars £7, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs are quoted 70s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Arrivals since our last, 3,000 qrs., all of which is Azov Seed. The market continues dull, and transactions are of a retail character; 66s. for Bombay, 67s @63s. Calcutta, and 65s for inferior Taganrog.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign descriptions are of ready sale at our quotations. New-York, in bbls. £11 10s.; Boston, in bags, £11 5s.; New-Orleans, in casks, £10 10s.

OILS—Sperm has been sold at £132; in common Fish no change; Pale Seal £53; Southern £47; Cod £46. Olive in fair demand; Gallipoli £54@£55, Malaga £51@52, Barbary £49@50. Rape maintains last week's prices, 56s.@56s. 6d. being asked for Refined on the spot, and 55s.@54s. for Brown. Linseed has advanced to 39s. on the spot, and for future months there are ready buyers from 40s.@41s., according to the time of delivery. Cocoa-Nut dull at 41s.@43s. Palm 40s.@42s.

RICE—Is steady. Several cargoes Arracan have been sold afloat during the week at 12s. 6d.@13s., and about 1,000 tons Bengal privately, on the spot, from 14s. 3s.@14s. 9d. for good middling and good white; 2,660 bags and 750 pockets Bengal at auction, chiefly sold from 13s. 6d. for middling, to 15s. for good white.

RUM—Steady, with small sales of East India at 2s. 4d. ₱ proof gallon.

SALTPETRE—Has been in good demand throughout the week, and a considerable business has been done at steady prices. We quote 6½ to 8½ ₱ cent. refraction, 27s.@26s. 5 ₱ cent., 30s.

SPICES—Black Pepper: 670 bags fair to good Borneo kind were taken in from 4¼d.@4½d. Cloves—62 bags fair Zanzibar brought from 5½d.@5⅝d. Cassia Vera—245 cases ordinary coarse to fair bold went from 29s.@34s. 6d.

SUGAR—The large quantity offered at auction this week has had a depressing effect on the market, and *prices generally have given way about 6d. ₱ cwt.* The sales of West India are 1,720 hhds., and of 52,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered, about one half was *disposed of*. 1,600 hhds. 600 trs. and bbls. Cuba only partly sold. Privately the following cargoes have been disposed of afloat: 2,400 bags fine brown Pernambuco at 30s. 3d. for the United Kingdom; 1,300 boxes Havana (No. 14) at 29s. 6d. for Amsterdam; 3,400 boxes Havana (No. 11½) at 28s. 3d.; 4,300 boxes Havana (No. 12) at 29s. 6d., both for Trieste, insured free of particular average; and 1,660 boxes (No. 10) at 21s. 6d., for London.

SPELTER sales at £22 5s.@£22 10s.

TEA—The sales, comprising [illegible] pkgs., have been held during the week, of which only about 5,000 sold at [illegible] price there are still buyers.

TALLOW—Steady at 55s. 6d. for Y. C., on the spot, and 53s. 6d. for the end of the year.

TIN—*Steady.* Common Blocks 111s. Bars 112s. Refined 116s. Straits 108s. Banca 112s.

TURPENTINE—Rough is dull at 8s. 9d., and Spirits have declined to 34s. for American, in casks.

AMERICAN SECURITIES of first class have been in good demand this week, and the following quotations are prices at which business has been done.—United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, (1868,) buyers at 107. Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling 101@103. Maryland do. 93½@94. New-York State, (1858-60,) 90. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 5 ₱ cents. 70@80; do. Bonds 85½@86½. Virginia Bonds 6 ₱ cent. Dollar 87@89; do. 5 ₱ cent. Sterling 86@86½. Canada 6 ₱ cent. Sterling 115. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, (1st Mortgage,) 91, ex div.; do. (2d Mortgage,) div. on, 92. Panama 7 ₱ cent. Bonds 92, ex div. Michigan Central Railroad Bonds 8 ₱ cent. Sterling, par, ex div. New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cents. (1st Mortgage,) 100@101; do. (2d Mortgage,) Convertible 90@92; do. (3d Mortgage,) 85@86; Convertible 1862, 80@81; Sinking Fund 80½@81½. Illinois Central 69½@70½.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 8, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The market opened on Monday with renewed excitement, and a further advance was obtained of ⅛d. ₱ lb. On Tuesday the market was quieter, and since that day it has become very flat, and has lost nearly the whole of Monday's advance, prices closing much the same as on Friday last, except for fair qualities, which are raised ⅛d. The sales for the week are 107,320 bales, of which 65,360 bales are on Speculation and for Export, leaving 41,960 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales. Market steadier. We quote:

Fair Orleans	7¼d.	Middling Orleans	6 11-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	6 9-16d.

Imp. into this port, Jan. 1 to June 8	1855	1,139,635	959,348
Imp. into this port, Jan. 1 to June 8	1854	1,070,266	875,790
Delivered for consumption	1855	1,080,920	839,970
Delivered for consumption	1854	793,800	623,150
Taken for export	1855	78,098	42,340
Taken for export	1854	63,655	32,859
Stocks	1855	830,940	342,770
Stocks	1854	805,560	493,280

There is no change during the week in the general state or prospects of trade. Most articles of import are yielding profits at the present time, and a feeling of great cheerfulness has succeeded to the gloom and depression of the last half of last year. The Vienna Conferences are finally closed, and peace is no longer spoken of. There was very little business done in *Manchester on Tuesday.* Spinners demanded an advance fully equal to the advance which had taken place in the Cotton market, and buyers held aloof. Since Tuesday the market has been very quiet. Though the Exchanges have declined, and gold begins again to leave the country, money continues very easy, and is freely offered at 3½. Consols close at 91¾ ex. div.

CORN MARKET.—The Corn market is dull at a decline of 1d.@2d. ₱ 70 lbs. on WHEAT, and 1s. ₱ bbl. on FLOUR. INDIAN CORN, on the other hand, is dearer. The weather has been all that could be desired, and vegetation, though still backward, has made great progress:

Western Canal Superfine Flour, new ₱ bbl.	39s. 0d.@40s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia do., new, ₱ bbl.	42s. 0d.@43s. 0d.
Ohio do., new, ₱ bbl.	41s. 0d.@42s. 0d.
Sour do., new, ₱ bbl.	36s. 0d.@38s. 0d.
White U. S. Wheat, ₱ 70 lbs.	11s. 9d.@12s. 6d.
Red and White Mixed do.	11s. 0d.@11s. 9d.
Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn, ₱ 480 lbs.	50s. 0d.@53s. 0d.
White do.	54s. 0d.@55s. 0d.

ASHES—1,500 bbls. have been sold 30s. 6d. to 31s. ₱ cwt. for Pot, and 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Pearl. ROSIN—The demand this week has been less, and prices have fallen; 3,800 bbls. have been sold, of which about 700 bbls. brought 4s. to 4s. 4d. for common American. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Are quoted at 34s. to 35s. ₱ cwt. TALLOW—Remains quiet at 54s. to 54s. 6d. for Y. C. LARD—100 tons have been sold at 49s. to 50s. ₱ cwt. OILS—About 800 tons Palm Oil have brought £39 to £40 ₱ ton on the spot and for arrival. Nothing doing in Seal Oil. Rape may be quoted at 55s. to 56s. ₱ cwt. RICE—The demand has been better this week; no sales of American reported. DYEWOODS—Very little business has been done; 40 tons Manilla Sapanwood, sold by auction brought £9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. ₱ ton, and a small parcel of Nicaraguawood brought £11 to £11 5s. ₱ ton.

Yours respectfully, A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

☞ Monday will be Dog-Day. Then and thence forth the dog that is not muzzled and properly mastered is liable to be nabbed by bad boys, and the redemption money goes to swell the Dog-Pound Fund, and tempt our noble Chief of Police to expenses that demand the attention of Alderman BRIGGS.

☞ Rev. J. S. PAYNE writes from Cape Palmas: "The work of the Methodist mission goes on prosperously. The natives of this region are urgent in their demands for schools. I expect to open two or three soon. I wish my means would allow me to open more."

Lecture on Kansas.

Rev. F. STARRS, recently a resident clergyman in the city of Weston, Platte Co., Missouri, in compliance with a public invitation, delivered a lecture last (Thursday) evening in the Tabernacle, in explanation of the physical and social characteristics and political condition and prospects of the new Territory of Kansas. The audience was small, but influential. He appeared here, he said, to speak of his experiences in Kansas and to communicate the result of his observations there; and he did so with feelings both of regret and pleasure,—of regret, from the fact that the country was in such a state as to need to have any person to undertake to speak for it; of pleasure, because it was a gratification to him to do anything that could assist in the least in getting the country right.

In the year 1850, in the month of January, he started from the State of New-York, which was his native State, in order to find a place in the West where he might labor as a minister of the Gospel. He traveled some 8,000 miles in the West, and after looking in every direction and at various places, he came to a place that seemed to be a God-forsaken town in every respect, and yet a town that was in the very centre of influence and interest, and which events had lately shown to be very near the centre of the United States, in more respects than one. He had a large map which he had made the other day in order to show the relative position of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the other portions of the Union.

At this point, he said, referring to the map, on the Mississippi River, was the city of St. Louis. In going to Kansas the emigrant lands at St. Louis, and there takes one of the river steamboats. He passes twenty miles north, to the commencement of the Missouri. When he arrives at this point he comes to Kansas, which is the last town in Missouri on the south side of the river. The line of Missouri has compelled Kansas to be a small town. The town is built on a narrow wedge or triangle bending to the north. But now that the Territories are open, he supposed that the town would extend back into the Territory. Passing from Kansas up the river about thirty-five miles, he comes to Fort Leavenworth, which is in Kansas, and the largest military station in the United States. Sometimes it contains as many as 800 or 1,000 soldiers, and as many as 400 or 500 American citizens in the employment of the Government.

The population of Fort Leavenworth is strictly within the employment of the United States, no other persons being permitted to remain there, and has amounted sometimes to five or six thousand. That establishment has been there for thirty years. Above that is the city of Weston, where he, (the lecturer,) resided. There were, in the one County, three towns, or cities, (for everything in the State of Missouri that had five hundred inhabitants was a city;) six and a half miles from Weston is Platte City, which has a population of about six hundred; in the southern part of the County is Parksville, which has some seven or eight hundred. These three towns, or cities, are in the same County, right at the bend of the river. At Parksville resided Mr. PARKS, whose printing press was thrown into the Missouri River a few weeks ago. At Platte City resides the notorious DAVID R. ATCHISON, late President of the Senate.

Having described the topography of Kansas, the speaker continued to say that a great many years ago numbers of emigrants passed on to these parts, and in 1820 the population was dense on both sides of the Missouri. In parts of Kansas which were now settled and cities built, the Indians resided seventeen years ago. The first thing persons do, who settle down there, is to go to work, and afterwards they generally emigrate to California, and the whole emigration to that region passes through that portion of Kansas of which he was speaking. Missouri was one of the largest and most splendid States in the Union, not excepting California. Its soil was rich, and one-third of it was under cultivation, [illegible] productions, such as hemp, [illegible]. The rest was used for pasture. North of the Kansas River there was a splendid belt of land that surpasses everything for richness. The prairie land was rolling and broken; but, with regard to Missouri State, the soil of New-York did not come within 1,400 miles of it in quality of soil. The most beautiful, however, of any of the States, was Kansas.

After Adam was made and put into the world, and when the curse came upon it, when briers and weeds grew in his abode, and he was plunged down one night, suppose him placed in such a place as Kansas. Some time ago no one was allowed to live in Kansas except agents for the sale of land, traders with the Indians and soldiers of the United States. If any one presumed to go in there and build a cabin without the permission of the Government, he would be turned out at the point of the bayonet. It was nearly in the same state and just as new as at the beginning of the world. They must not expect, however, to have as good houses or as big as in Missouri, and persons going there will be disappointed if they look for such things.

A Mr. PARKER settled a hundred miles north of Kansas River, and the man whom he had brought with him said one day: "Now, Mr. PARKER, I don't like this country." "Why?" said Mr. PARKER. "Well," said he, "when I was at home I had a bell to rouse me up in the morning, and a bell to call me to breakfast, and went to work at the sound of the bell. The bell rang again for dinner, and at 6 o'clock for tea. But in this country a man has to get up when he wakes—has to cook his pork and hominy for breakfast; then go to work, and then cook his hog and hominy for dinner. Now I have $70, and will return home, Mr. PARKER, and I want you to show me the direction in which Vermont lies." Mr. PARKER pointed out the way, and the last thing he saw of him, when standing on a log, was his pulling his way through the long grass of the prairie towards Vermont.

They want money out there to put up bells and make other improvements. When a man goes out there at first, he must live upon chips of wood, but if he can stay eighteen months, instead of $70 or $80, he would leave a home for his family when he was dead. But as matters now stand there, emigrants are returning every day. There were sixty or seventy in the boat that he came down in, and he was told that this was always the case.

They promised us 20,000 men, and promised us $5,000,000, and the same happened in New-York; but we have heard nothing of either the men or the money. The people in Missouri—it being a Slave State—got alarmed. If $5,000,000 was to be raised here, they had $50,000,000 at stake there. They made up their minds that they could even bear the depreciation of their property which such an invasion would produce without serious disadvantage. But there was one thing in which they were certain they had the advantage, and that was, that they could out-bully the Northern people, and out-fight them; for the impression exists among the Southern people that one Southerner can lick about fifteen Northerners. A Southern man will fight, as he says, at the fall of a hat. If told he lied, he would kill his antagonist, while a Northern man would merely say, "Thank you, friend, but that's nothing till you prove it." [Laughter.]

After telling the United States and the South what the people in the North were going to do, they fulfilled their promises by selling tickets at a reduced rate. A few gentlemen in this City, however, whose society held but a third-rate position in the public estimation, had done a vast amount of service. Their little settlement, the Council City, now contained about a thousand people—Northern people, with a hatred of Slavery in their hearts, and the right grit in them. They have erected a saw-mill there, the want of which is most seriously felt throughout the country. These houses are built in uniform fashion, one of which a smart Yankee can build in a day. If the United States want to do anything for Kansas they must be up and doing, instead of waiting there until steam-engines can be built, and lumber-wagons made; the plans should be to bring things such as that there, ready-made; the engines with cast-iron furnace beds, and as nearly as possible in a condition in which they can be put at once into operation; the cost of freight would be far more than counterbalanced by the saving in time.

The North should have raised the $5,000,000, not for the purpose of speculation, but for purposes of justice and humanity.

He then descanted on the necessity of having steam engines and steam mills for the sawing of timber. The Missourians, without waiting to spend a fortune, had everything ready to build a City in six days. Southerners could make the labor of a slave in Kansas worth $150 in good currency, and why could not a Yankee Northerner expand his ideas and do big things. The speaker then went on to describe the relative positions of Lawrence and Leavenworth. But the people of the North only spent a cent in settling Kansas, where $100 were necessary.

The last election cost the Missourians $[illegible] in whisky and the expense of buying over men. He was glad to find that a Boston Company was preparing steam mills to send out there, which would have a beneficial influence.

In reference to the subject of Slavery the question was whether or not we were to continue in the United States a policy that was materially deteriorating the whole Union, and whether or not we were to remain a mere appendage to the South? There were in the North two white men to every one in the South. The black man counted as property there, save that in voting every five negroes numbered three votes, so that the Southern gentlemen who appeared in the United States census as the owners of 1,500 slaves cast 901 votes, the odd vote being the white man's. And this power was daily increasing; slaves were counted by millions there, and being very prolific, would soon grow so numerous as to overwhelm the North by their votes. And was it not humiliating for the Northern people to be thus reduced to the condition of playing second fiddle to the Southern slaves?

The South made the Constitution of the United States the subterfuge for every scheme and every act of her debasing policy. For the last thirty years the North had been bamboozled by this [illegible] feature of the South. There had been no North for the past thirty years. Every portion of the United States was now on its legs but the City of New-York, because moneyed conservatism was the hardest power to move. But we were going to get at the masses in New-York, and then when the masses were aroused the moneyed conservatism would be borne along on the waves of popular opinion like the scum on the waters in a storm. [Applause.] The South was now in a fighting position. It must fight; it wanted to fight; it had taken up its position; and the North would have to take its position or suffer itself to be kicked into one.

After some further remarks the lecturer announced that another address would be delivered to-morrow night, in which he would get at the kernel of the subject. He would be accompanied by Mr. PATTERSON, late junior editor of the Parkville *Luminary*, who wanted money of them to buy a new press, which he would acknowledge by forwarding them copies of his paper.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

The Great Pacing Match—"Hero" Distanced on the First Mile—The Fastest Time Ever Made.

Yesterday afternoon the Union Course, Long Island, was visited by a large concourse of people from this City and abroad, to witness the long looked-for contest between the celebrated horses *Hero* and *Pocahontas*. The atmosphere being delightful, and the roads entirely free from dust, hundreds of the New-York, Jersey and Brooklyn turfmen repaired to the track with light wagons, while many others arrived there in carriages, wagons, carts and all sorts of curious shaped vehicles. The turnpikes and corporation plankroads leading to the Union Course were, at one time, densely crowded with anxious persons, who were wending their way to the race with all possible dispatch. The scenes that occurred on these highways, among the masses, during their going and returning, were laughable, and often reminded us of an old fashioned "general trainin'" in the country.

As the horses in question had repeatedly been *matched and never made a start*, it was for a brief time feared the same course would be taken to-day, but as the hour for starting advanced the audience became perfectly satisfied it was a go this *time*.

The speed of *Hero* was known to many of the turf sports on the ground, but, in regard to the mare they were a little bothered. It was, however, a fixed fact, that she had never made a mile heat in public less than one twenty-[illegible], and whether she was able to perform it any quicker was a puzzler to nearly all present, except the owner and his confidential friends. [illegible] taken on *Hero* [illegible] the ground that both steeds were going to wagons each weighing, with drivers two hundred and sixty-five pounds. In view of this fact it was deemed beyond all possibility that they would pace below the twenties, and yet it was accomplished, to the utter astonishment of the entire crowd.

As they were to go mile heats, best three in five, it was thought the contest would not end in less than an hour. The spectators accordingly placed themselves in eligible positions to watch the animals glide around the track.

Near 4 o'clock the horses were scored several times in a very quiet manner, and while preparing to receive the word, some $5,000 or $6,000 was staked on the result, with *Pocahontas* the favorite, at $100 to $60, which, it will be observed, changed hands in "double quick time." The drivers *finally announced themselves ready*, and taking a long start from the draw gate at the carriage entrance, they came up to the Judges' stand in beautiful style, and being about "neck and neck," the Judge holding the flag gave the word go. They darted off to the "quarter" without either gaining or losing much. However, the jig was up, before passing the half mile pole, as *Hero* made a bad "break" and acted very wild and ugly. McMANN was therefore not crowded in the least, and not satisfied with having the race in his own hands, he seemed determined to show the public what kind of blooded stock he was now pulling the reins over. The mare was kept down to her work with great skill, and she almost seemed to fly around the track. This extraordinary speed of *Pocahontas* made the horsemen open their eyes, and the contest was brought to a close by her distancing *Hero* on the first mile, which she performed in *two minutes seventeen and a half seconds*. We are assured, on reliable authority, that this time is the fastest ever made by a pacer in any part of the world.

Thus the race speedily terminated, and the only sorrowful looking man we saw on the track, was Mr. McMANN, who was meditating on the foolish policy of exhibiting such great speed with his noble animal, thereby deterring every person from matching against such a fast steed.

This will make quite a stir in the sporting world, and strenuous efforts will now be made to secure other horses that can be trained to show speed in the "teens," as two forty," or even "two twenty," is of no account any more.

Emancipation in Cuba.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 21.

We have received from a high and perfectly reliable source, intelligence of the most interesting character from the Island of Cuba. The pacific turn which the relations between Spain and the United States have recently taken, has thrown complete gloom over the projects and hopes of the Creoles. Despairing of receiving aid from the United States Government, and their friends here being prevented by the Neutrality laws from going to their assistance, they have, it seems, resolved upon a desperate leap for freedom. They have determined to revive the original idea of Lord PALMERSTON, of throwing themselves into the arms of England, which was not agreed to at the time because of the condition of the abolition of Slavery.

The new Club of Independence now consent to admit of gradual emancipation, in order to obtain from England a guarantee of independence, and they have referred the subject not only to Lord PALMERSTON, but to the Abolition societies of England and France. From the recent rapid and increasing enlistment of the blacks, numbering now six thousand men, and from other indications, the Cubans are convinced that the design of Spain is to Africanize the Island, and they are willing to anticipate her in the design, if by it they can secure the protection of England, and deliverance from Spanish oppression. The announcement of such a scheme cannot fail to excite attention in all quarters of the country.

☞ The First Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany, a really beautiful building, has been completed, dedicated, and occupied.

NEWSPAPER NEEDS.

Paper as an Article of Wooden Ware.

Dear Times: I have just learned that Mr. Beardslee has commenced the manufacture of wooden paper, at a large mill somewhere in the vicinity of Utica. His immediate purpose is, I understand, to furnish the greedy City Press with its daily pabulum; and you are spoken of as already pledged to the use of the ligneous fabric. In case the ingenious gentleman desires commissions from the rest of the printing craft of the town, I shall be very happy to have a hearing for a few diffident suggestions, as lending a higher artistic impart to his ingenuity; and particularly would I have him bear in mind, that, in the eternal fitness of things, a strict harmony exists between Nature and Art—a sympathetic adaptation of objects to phenomena, which it is in no wise just, in an æsthetical point of view, to set entirely aside. Every type has its antetype—every print its mythical symbol; and, without professing the neglected art of dendromancy, I cannot help believing that there are trees, the wood of which is specifically adapted to the uses and characteristics of each of your cotemporaries; and that any confusion in the selection will be productive of disproportions and *desagrémens*, which must offend the nicely-balanced sense of all tasteful readers.

Who, for example, could entertain patiently the idea of printing your great Wall-street coevals on paper of willow, or cedar, or dog-wood? Walnut would appear to be better, for its name's sake and for the polish of which its dull ponderosity is susceptible; but Nature, fortunately, has left nothing in this matter to Fancy.

The *Journal of Commerce* calls imperatively for cotton-wood; soft, brittle, useless, untrustworthy.

The *Courier and Enquirer*, if its merits have a fair hearing, should be treated to maple. For "maple," says honest John Evelyn,* "is a comely wood, the surface of which yieldeth to the toil of the pains-taking artisan a velvety polish, while the grain curleth into divers turns, curvatures, and eddies, such as perplex the eye as to the crossways and lengthways of the wood. He must needs be a cunning examiner, who can trace the direction of the fibry growth."

The *Express* might procure, with the assistance of ardent friends at the South, enough of the graceful palmetto to strike off the moderate number of copies with which the public is satisfied. My old friend Nuttall—now, alas! gone to that last inn, where the *Express* is not taken in—observes in his *Trees of America*, a book which should by all means be the manual of our friend Beardslee, that the palmetto "attains a medium height; its wood fragile, the fibres running always parallel, and quite loosely; so as to render it wholly unfit for any practical use in the arts."†

Can I name your neighbor, the *Tribune*, without [illegible] to every one, conscious of the material from which the hardest sconce-cracking shillelahs are made, or the dark dye of the politics habitually sustained by that rapacious, ungracious, pugnacious, pertinacious journal—politics, which have transferred to the editor the name and laurels of that illustrious Latin, Publius Niger—with the ebony? Says old Littleton,‡ "The inner wood is as black as jet, and the tree beareth neither leaves nor fruit. Yet there be those who maintain it hath a fruit, howbeit, like the apple of Asphaltites, it containes ashes within." Doubtless these ashes serve a turn in the preparation of pyroligneous acid, or lye.

The *Herald* should, of course, be made of the upas, that famous type of mischief and murder. The wood may be obtained without greater difficulty than the sacrifice of a few lives; a matter of small consequence to an establishment which has proved fatal to so many of its hewers of wood. The veracious Robert Knox, whose *Voyage dans l'Ile de Ceylan* appeared at Amsterdam, in 1693, tells us, as near as I can translate it from page 89, "The terror among the natives of the poison emitted by this (the upas) tree is most incredible. The atmosphere for a thousand paces round is impregnated with the bane, and when animals or men incautiously approach within the infected sphere, they either fall down in a sort of mental stupor and presently die; or escape with the poison in them, to the ruin of mind and health for the remainder of life. Yet some daring ones draw nigh enough to inhale a very little of the vapor, which, so breathed, only slightly irritates and stimulates; although it eventually affects the understanding, so that those indulging in the rash practice, are known among the Ceylonese as *Turnachi*, or men [illegible] with their heads upside down."

You, dear Times—I speak it deferentially—are entitled to the oak. It ought to be, if the article is not entirely out of the market—and I will be at pains, before the Greek Kalends, to ascertain the facts from the Consul of his Hellenic majesty, at this port—the oak of Dodona, the wooden mouthpiece of the Thunderer himself: the speaking oak; whose conversational talents, in the ship shape of Argos, beguiled the triumphant voyage of Jason and his band of mythological sheep-stealers, all the way to Colchos. Should the recommendation impress you agreeably, please request Mr. Beardslee to consult Pliny, (Nat. Hist. xxxv., 19,) for all the classical information on the subject. He will there, likewise, observe, that as usual in modern inventions, the ancients had obscurely foreshadowed his discovery; a fact substantiated by St. Isidore, who says the word "liber" for "book," comes "*à libera to cortice, vel ablato; est enim liber interior tunica corticis, quæ ligno cohæret, in quâ antiquiores scribebant, ante usum chartæ et membranarum*," from the loosened or separated bark; for liber is the inside wrapping of the bark, next the wood, used by the ancients to write their books on before parchment and paper were found out.§ The learned Scaliger, however—I speak of the father—does not think the bark alone was so used; for he derives the word employed by the Romans to designate a book from "*lue liber, quasi [illegible], ut à crasso creber, quia de arbore eluitur, id est resolvitur*,"—because it was written on a substance obtained from a tree.‖ All this by the way. It may, perhaps, be as unfair to deny originality to the use of the bole, because the ancients used the bark, for papyrial purposes, as to set up the pre-existence of shaving-paper to the discredit of Mr. Beardslee's paper of shavings.

For the evening press there is a manifest analogy between the *Commercial* and *lignum vitæ*. Its gravity, its prodigious capacities for sinking, its thorough inaptitude to any ornamental appliances, mark that wood as a special dispensation in favor of the heavy-gaited journal; and the *Post*—is not its editor *facile lauratus*?—should task Mr. Beardslee's enterprise in producing mammoth sheets from the bay tree, mingled with a few chips of the *Tribune's* ebony, and a splinter or two of San Domingo mahogany—a miscellany at once highly poetical and pleasing.

I leave the whole subject to the ingenious experimenter. Classes of journals he will have no difficulty in providing for. Our sporting friends will find their literary matter most at home on horse-chestnut, dog-wood, buck-eye, and box; the Laura Matilda school of home journals and parlor magazines will create a demand for rosewood; satin wood will serve the journals *des Modes*; and the religious press must explore the Levant for cedar, shittim, and gopher. A more interesting and discriminative field of study is thus opened to the framers of these new wooden walls to American liberties and letters; and I for one, dear Times, will rejoice if the research be not prosecuted to the most gratifying results. RHODODENDRON.

* See Evelyn's *Sylva*, (Ed. York, 1786, 2 vols. 4mo.,) Vol. I, 409.
† Trees of America, p. 241, London Ed.
‡ Lat. Dictionary, in [illegible].
§ D. Isidori Hispalensis Opp., (Ed. Matriti, 1798, fol.,) Vol. 2, p. 987.
‖ Comment. in Casaledero, *Rothomagi*, 1679, Fol.

The Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 21, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of yesterday morning you have a short paragraph relating to the Jews' Society. As in that short paragraph you have for some reason been committed to a number of misstatements derogatory to the Society, and which place in a most awkward position the very gentlemen whose names are therein mentioned, you will, of course, allow a word in answer. These gentlemen have not published a card, at all. They have assigned no such reasons as stated for any action they may have taken in regard to the Society. Some of them have not declined office at all. No such event ever took place at the annual meeting as you state; that it was broken in upon by sundry outsiders. This is a statement totally at variance with the truth. No person usurped for himself such offices as suited his purpose—and the very men "who had brought the Society up to its late position of usefulness," are still connected with it.

Now for the proof. Soon after the said annual meeting certain persons, among whom were Mortimer DeMotte and William Libbey, disappointed in the result of the meeting and apparently exasperated beyond measure, published a card purporting to give a true account of the annual meeting and events connected with it, which we can and shall prove contains many perversions of the truth. In connection with this card another was published purporting to be authorized by Rev. Dr. Forsyth, having his name attached to it. To this card were appended the names you have quoted. A part of the first card and the whole of the latter appeared in the *Christian Intelligencer* three weeks ago. The event has proved that the card, with Dr. Forsyth's name connected with it, was a sheer fabrication, and that many, if not all the names, including the Rev. Dr.'s, were used in the most unwarrantable manner in that connection, and for the wickedest purposes. We will quote some extracts of letters from a number of these much injured gentlemen. Rev. Dr. Forsyth, to the *Christian Intelligencer* of last week: "Absence from home prevented my seeing the *Intelligencer* in which the card appeared, and I was entirely ignorant of its publication in your paper until I met with Mr. McGregor's critique. The card was sent to your office without my knowledge, and if I had seen it last week I should at once have felt myself bound to send you a note and say as much, because it puts me in the awkward position of certifying to some things of which I had and could have no personal knowledge."

Eleazar Lord, Esq., to the Corresponding Secretary, June 7, 1855: "To your inquiry whether, in declining to accept the office of President of the Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews, I assigned the proceedings of the annual meeting as a reason, I reply in the negative. I was not, as you are aware, present at that meeting. Should you, in answer to the last part of the published card, which says that 'The following gentlemen, &c., have declined to accept the respective offices,' specify me as one, I would recommend you to state my reason in my own words, as quoted above, the object being, to show (in opposition to what the card is understood to imply,) that I did not refer to the character of the meeting as my reason."

Rev. William Ramsay to the Corresponding Secretary, June 2, 1855: "The use of my name on the card subsequently published, and placing me in the list with those who have declined offices in the Society in consequence of the existing difficulties in the Society, is an act of *injustice* to me, and any use of it in that light is wholly unauthorized. My name stands among the Vice Presidents of the Society. I have no wish to withdraw it from that position."

To show *how* some of these names became attached to said card, we will quote Mr. Joseph McKeen, LL.D., to the Corresponding Secretary, June 4, 1855:

"It has been my intention for two or three years past to ask to be excused from serving on the direction of the A. S. M. C. Jews, for the *simple reason* that I could not so devote myself to it as to add to its efficiency.

"When the latter gentleman (Mr. Van Dien, whose name appears on DeMotte's card, and who seems to be the special agent of the Company,) called I was at my writing desk, and I took my pen and wrote immediately my resignation upon the very document which Mr. Van Dien laid before me. This was said card. As you seem not to have been apprised of my action and wishes in the case, I beg you will receive this as explanatory of my position, and accept the assurances of thanks for the honor you had designed for me, and confer it upon one more worthy." Rev. Dr. Sprague was not elected a member, and could not have declined office.

The public will now naturally inquire who were the authors of Rev. Dr. Forsyth's card, and who had the wicked audacity to make such an unwarrantable use of names. And what object is to be promoted by such deceptive tricks? A sufficient answer may be found in the fact that the said card with which these names are connected, was printed on the same sheet with the one published by Mortimer DeMotte, William Libbey and Charles Van Wyck, and the two together have been extensively circulated. *These are the gentlemen who contemplate forming a new Society.* In conclusion, we would say that the A. S. M. C. Jews does not lack friends. Its Board is now completely organized, and the names will be published in a few days. The other misstatements we do not deem it necessary to attempt to refute here, as they are from the same source. A card of refutation will be issued to-morrow containing a full *exposé* of the whole of this unchristian conduct. E. R. McGregor,
Corresponding Secretary A. S. M. C. Jews.

Opium Poisoning.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may not be inappropriate to revert to some facts which deserve a more serious attention than has hitherto been paid to them, either by the public or the authorities. I allude to the taking opium, recently exposed by the Press. I have no doubt that many cases of poisoning not recorded—further than by "Verdict given by the Jury"—are mostly due to the liberal dispensing of this drug without any prescription. A few months since a case—which occurred in the house next to me—came under my notice, and I should have brought it before the public at that time had it not been out of consideration for the afflicted husband, who thus lost his wife. The lady, from embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, sought to put an end to her mental sufferings by taking laudanum. About 2 o'clock A. M. her husband was awakened by the intense snoring of the unfortunate woman. The husband came immediately to my door, where, after ringing, but too impatient to await the answer, he went in pursuit of other physicians. Still unsuccessful, he returned to my door, it being then about 6 o'clock A. M. I went with him immediately to the patient, whom I found deeply narcotized, and at once administered an emetic, but without avail. After half an hour I thought it advisable to call in consultation my friend Dr. E. H. P., when we introduced the stomach-tube, and thus pumped out about a pint of brown fluid, smelling strongly of opium.

After some search in the house, we found not less than eight bottles of one ounce each, and one bottle of three ounces, each of them containing remnants of the poison. Judging from the date, it was all procured the same afternoon, and furnished by some of the principal chemists in Broadway and vicinity. We succeeded in reviving her, and kept her alive from Sunday morning until Wednesday morning. She entirely recovered her senses, and even walked about her room; but her fate was sealed. She expired from the effect of the large quantity absorbed before our reaching her. Now, Sir, it is evident that in a moment of excitement the idea of self-destruction suggested itself to this woman, which, from the facility of obtaining the deleterious drug she carried into execution; while such thoughts might have been dispelled by difficulty in obtaining the poison.

In Europe the chemists are visited every year by a committee of medical men, whose duty it is to examine the drugs, and rigorously to investigate whether genuine or not; if not, after two or more fines, loss of license is the consequence. At the same time, no drug of a poisonous nature is allowed to be sold by a chemist without a prescription, and the same is held responsible by law for any accident that may occur. If the public have to entrust their welfare to the care of the Administrative Board of Health, the same ought to be held responsible for it. I. L., M. D.

Mr. Layard, Bishop Southgate, and the Greek Christians.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Layard remarks, in his speech copied into your paper of June 6, that "he never knew Russia interfere where there was a real cause of oppression, but he had seen a Greek Bishop a suppliant at the English embassy. To be sure, Russia interfered when the Greeks showed too much intelligence, and when they [and then she?] got the Porte to crush them, but they [she?] never interfered when there was a case of real grievance."

On the other hand, Bishop Southgate, in his little book on the war in the East, remarks, (p. 63:) "Ever since the treaty of Kainardji, 1774, Russia, without having a formal and acknowledged Protectorate of the Greek Christians, has been recognized by the Porte as their nearest friend, has freely represented their interests there, and urged the adoption of measures for their relief and benefit. The writer has had frequent opportunities to witness the operation of her agency in their behalf, and he can say, in all sincerity, that it has been timely and beneficial. France, on the other hand, has had the Protectorate of the Eastern Roman Catholics, seceders, or the descendants of seceders, from the several Oriental Churches to Popery. The other Oriental communions, the Armenian, Syrian, Nestorian, &c., have had no foreign Protector. During the last decade of years, an effort was made to bring them under the protection of England." The circumstances attending this ineffectual effort are then mentioned by the Bishop.

May not the cases of complaint, referred to by Mr. Layard, have come from the Christians not under any protection; and may not Mr. Layard have failed to discriminate between these Christians and those under Russian protection?

The refusal of England to take the unprotected Christians under her protection, which would have given her (as the Bishop observes,) "her due share of influence among the Eastern Christians, while it would have greatly promoted the work of the English Church in their behalf," was not likely to procure for her the sympathy of American Christians in this war to promote her own material interests. ATHANASIUS.

M. Phalen's Placards.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under this caption a well-written article has recently appeared in your paper, but the writer thereof, in common with most others, is greatly mistaken in supposing that any legislative action is required to punish a person for injuring and defacing property. Some of the most valuable and picturesque property on the Hudson has been defaced by these elaborately painted signs. An action for trespass is the remedy, and very heavy damages could be obtained by every owner of the property. If any such sign as I, in common with others, see painted on private property, was painted on property belonging to me, I should require at least one thousand dollars damage, and the party who directed it to be done should chisel it out. The remedy is a very simple one, the outrage unquestionably great, and the party whose name and nostrum are thus advertised, is abundantly responsible for the damage done. FACT.

Kossuth on the War Debate in the British Parliament.

From the London Atlas.

On the 12th of December last Mr. Disraeli concluded in the House of Commons his speech on the Address, in these very words: "I say, for me, *no Austrian assistance—no four points—no secret article*—but let England and France together *solve* this great question, and *establish and secure the civilization of Europe*."

We men of that Europe to which the honorable gentleman gave this public pledge of his policy, had not yet learned, thanks to God, that a constitutional statesman can, without compromising his future public career, speak great words, hold out great promises, and at the same time mean absolutely nothing by it. Some of us may know as much of the duties incumbent on the position of a party leader, as any man in England may know; some of us may, perhaps, know more of the duties of a high public station than any man can possibly know who calls himself a subject of another mortal; still, with us, "a public word—a solemn pledge," has been, and I trust will always be the balance in which we desire our public honor to be weighed.

The laws of political morality are the same everywhere. I trusted them, and quoted the pledge of the honorable gentleman repeatedly. He spoke of Europe to Europe, and I held up his words to Europe as a bright ray of hope on the dark horizon of English impolicy—I thought he was in earnest, and meant something. His speech of May 24 has cruelly undeceived me. He was not serious, and he meant nothing.

I have read the motion and have read the speech of the honorable gentleman. I found him what Göthe calls, *der geist der stets verneint*, (the spirit that knows but to say *no*.) How he could imagine to rally a majority, to become Minister, and to govern with a mere "*no*"—that I must leave him to make out; but it is a fact, that in his ocean of words there is not one idea of a positive line of policy for the future; and for the past, only so much that he *would* have restricted himself to a mere defensive war.

If it were not an umbrella after the rain, I would recall to memory the arguments of my Glasgow speech, showing this to be an idea supremely absurd. If it were worth the while, I could show from the Ministerial declarations Mr. Disraeli himself took the pains to quote, and from his own words and from his own acts, that he never for a moment has thought it is on such a war England had embarked. However, this being a question of the umbrella after the rain, I will restrict myself to calling on all the prophets and saints to explain how a mere passive defence of the Turkish territory, (for which, besides, Omer Pasha did certainly not want anything but to be left unfettered and alone,)—how that passive defence would have *solved* any question, and would have *established and secured the civilization of Europe?*

There is a strange habit in this country to accept for a truth in politics anything men hear often repeated. If there is a place in the world, where authority perfectly paralyzes scrutiny, and supplies the defect of argument, this is the place for it. Let the leaders of the two great political parties but boldly repeat a thousand times that the moon is a green cheese, and they will live to see it incorporated in the political creed of Parliamentary Government. One of the "Sanctum Sanctorum" prejudices is, that Parliament has no right either to dictate, or even to inquire on what conditions peace is to be negotiated. Mr. Disraeli himself is as deep in the mire of this prejudice as either the oldest Whig, or the members of a certain debating society, who of late spoke to me of Poland as of my own dear native land, and think that Poland and Hungary are the same. Well, as prejudices have to bear the sway, I certainly did not expect Mr. Disraeli to say what would be his conditions of peace, but of so much I am sure, that there would have been no inconvenience in his repeating on the 24th of May, what he himself told us on the 12th of December. And had he but said thus much; no Austrian assistance, no Four Points, but let England and France solve this great question, and establish and secure the civilization of Europe; and had he framed his resolution accordingly, he probably would be Minister to-day. Instead of that, he talked of defensive wars, complimented Austria, worshipped Metternich—and what *is* he to-day? A man whom Europe never more can trust and never will.

There is danger for England in this unscrupulous inconsistency of her party leaders. The power alternates between Whigs and Tories, like Edward and Kunigunde in the German lay. Now, on the one hand, look on *that* Lord John who branded England with the brand of silliness, should she ever consent to do what he himself went to Vienna to accomplish, look on the Lord John of "*material guarantees, liberties of Europe, reduction of Russia's power, and perfect security*," and look on *this* Lord John as he comes fresh from Vienna; on the other hand, look on *that* Mr. Disraeli of Dec. 12, and on *this* Mr. Disraeli of May 24; and say, unless a radical change comes over the bottle-holders of "System," is it possible that Europe should ever trust England? And yet the time is sure to come when England shall want the confidence of Europe. England having trifled with the highest interest of Europe, forfeited it, and forfeited remains, the trust, the faith, and the confidence. The *prestige* of political morality once lost, confidence is not easily restored.

If you don't care about it, be it so; but I tell you it will be rueful and is dangerous.

For the rest, it is not to be hoped either that the world will be much wiser, or England much safer for the debate of the last week and of the next. Chiefly with this whole week for little manœuvres left between. One of the movers says, because "the conduct of the Ministers is uncertain;" another says, because "he regrets that the Vienna Conferences have not led to a peace;" a third, because "he still cherishes the hope that negotiations in progress may be successful;" and a fourth (undoubtedly the best,) because the means of coming to agreement are exhausted;" therefore, all of them agree that "the House will continue to support her Majesty in the war, until"—well, until what?—why until "*a safe and honorable peace be concluded!*"

There you have it; be the wiser for it. It is the boots of the wizard that suits the foot of every man. It would suit Mr. Sturge & Co., of Petersburg Delegation memory, and would suit the Newcastle Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Milner Gibson protests with indignation against the calumnious imputation that he could wish for any but a safe and honorable peace. Now, go and ask Mr. Sturge at Birmingham, and Mr. Cowen at Newcastle, and Mr. Gibson and Mr. Layard, whether they agree! And yet Parliament has nothing better to offer to England, and England to the world, than such a wizard's boot. Oh! what a precious formula for a "happy family."

The question of judgment on the past is, does Parliament sanction the Four Points, such as the English Government has accepted them for issue? Does it sanction the unwarrantable injustice which sacrifices Servia, Moldavia, and Valachia to foreign interference? And the question of Parliamentary control of public affairs for the future is (as the *Times* has justly remarked) "to define and to restrict the basis within which negotiation for the future is to be confined."

That is what the world would have expected from the British Parliament. And about this the world of course will learn nothing.

Until now Mr. Layard is the only man, who, with a very creditable and very necessary knowledge of facts as they are in the East, ventured to pass a judgment on the Four Points; but not even he could bring up his soul to embody his judgment in a resolution, and to put an end to the disgrace of mystifications, by putting Parliament to a test on a positive ground. And yet the Premier himself said to Parliament: "Dictate what we ought to do, you shall not; but censure what we have done, you may." Well, the first and second points are done—approve or disapprove, but speak! England *has* proposed her conditions on the third point; she *has* pledged herself in the fourth to interfere, and to let Russia and Austria interfere in the domestic affairs of Turkey; that, again, *is* a fact, *it is* done—approve or disapprove, but don't shuffle—speak! Mr. Disraeli himself confessed that *England* (I will say Europe) wants to know in what condition England is to be placed in this great European question? He confessed that *further silence would be considered an abnegation of Parliamentary functions, and cannot be submitted to by the constituents*. Still they won't speak out!

Oh! the wonderful efficiency of British Parliamentary Government!

They say it would be impossible to govern, if Ministers had day by day to account for the details of pending negotiations. That is exaggeration, and no argument. The Government of the United States of America knows of no secret diplomacy—still, the Senate does not harass the Executive day by day with inquiries about petty details. But there the Senate dictates the line of policy, and makes the Government responsible for the details, by reserving their sanction to the Congress. You entrench yourselves behind the routine of details, that you may deprive Parliament of the right to dictate your policy, and Parliament, accepting the futile excuses, grants a charter for irresponsibility.

They say no Government would consent to treat with England if their communications were subject to being made public at any moment Parliament may like. That's false. There are the United States—who has ever refused to treat with them? There is, on the other hand, the despotic Government of Bonaparte; they had actually published the four points before they were communicated to Russia; the *Moniteur* actually published the interpretation of the third point (limitation or neutralization) before it came to be discussed at Vienna. Both a Republic and a despotism refute your plea, and your own history does the same. In the days of Cromwell here, and of Mazarin in France, it was to the Parliament and in a public audience that the French Ambassador, M. de Neuville, exposed the object of his mission and the principles of the international policy of his Government. And at what time was England more respected abroad, or more successful in her negotiations? Are you prepared to acknowledge that English Parliamentary Government cannot bear as much of publicity as either a republic or a despotism?

At last they say, "to fix the conditions of peace belongs to the prerogative of the Crown." That I do not pretend to know—let English lawyers settle the question. Really, it would be worth while not to swear on the master's word, but to investigate. It reminds me of the purple mantle thrown across the shoulders of the system. However, so much I know, that if the people of England have no right to direct the policy of the Government, to define the object of war, and to limit the conditions of peace, then England is no constitutional country. If Parliament has no right to dictate what shall be done, neither can it have the right of censuring what has been done.

However, Lord John Russell once spoke these words, amidst one unanimous cheer of the Parliament and of the nation: "The British Ministry and nation would be the most silly of mortals, should it lay down arms until material guarantees are obtained, which, reducing Russia's power to proportions innocuous to Europe's liberties, will afford perfect security for the future."

If that declaration from the lips of the Ministry was neither derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown, nor impedimental to negotiations, nor did compromise the French alliance—not all your regards for old prejudices could think it derogatory, impedimental or compromising, if what the Ministry said, Parliament would approve by a resolution; and such a resolution, declaring that the treaties between Russia and the Porte, being *de facto* abolished by the war, the British Parliament desires to reintegrate Turkey in her independence, and therefore neither claims for England nor will grant to any other power the right of interference, either with the national autonomy of the Principalities or with the domestic affairs of the Turkish Empire; consequently, considering the four points, such as they have been proposed to Russia, an issue neither just nor satisfactory, Parliament pledges to Her Majesty every support for the vigorous prosecution of the war until a peace be concluded, *defined in the very words of Lord John*; I say such a resolution would be hailed with satisfaction by the English nation and by the world, and would raise England to that high position among the nations which she once has held, but holds no more; the same resolution negatived would be understood at least, and would have the merit of making the position clear; but those wizard-boot's resolutions, as we see them, are but so much as "wash me, but do not wet me." "Thank you, for nothing, for so much," is the word that Lord Palmerston has taught the world. KOSSUTH.

An Abolitionist Chased and Drowned.

From the Louisville Courier, June 16.

We learn that within a week past there has been some excitement in Garrard County consequent upon an affair in which an abolitionist was involved. During the present year some three negroes have been run off from Jassamine County. Last week evidence was obtained that a Mr. Pullam, of Garrard, had an agency in the Cincinnati transaction. Accordingly a warrant was issued by a magistrate of Bryantsville for the arrest of Pullam. The constable, assisted by four or five gentlemen, went to the field where he was working and arrested him. They then started to return, but after progressing a short distance the prisoner broke away. He outran the officer and his posse; and the constable seeing his prize about to escape, fired a pistol, hitting him in the back. He instantly fell, screaming with pain, but just as the pursuing party came up, he arose and fled toward the Kentucky River. Coming to a high cliff he fell first about seven feet, and finally over a precipice thirty feet high, making the fall altogether of forty-seven feet.

Pullam seemed endowed with more than mortal vigor, and arising plunged into the Kentucky River. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since, and preparations were being made to drag the river, as it is presumed that he was drowned.

Whatever may have been the guilt of the poor fellow, he certainly merited by reason of his exhibit of spirit, a more fortunate end.

Horace Greeley in Prison.

The following is the substance of Mr. Greeley's letter explaining his arrest in Paris and imprisonment as a Director of the New-York Crystal Palace, to which our Foreign Correspondent made allusion yesterday. It is very entertaining:

"I had been down to the Palace of Industry and returned to my lodgings, when, a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four strangers called to see me. By the help of my courier I soon learned that they had a writ of arrest for me at the suit of one Mons. Lechesne, sculptor, affirming that he sent a statue to the New-York Crystal Palace Exhibition, at or on the way to which it had been broken, so that it could not be (at all events it had not been) restored to him—wherefore he asked of me—as a Director and representative of the Crystal Palace Association, to pay him 'douze mille francs,' or $2,500. Not happening to have the change, and no idea of paying this demand if I had it, I could only signify these facts; whereupon they told me that I was under arrest, and must go along, which I readily did.

We drove circuitously to the sculptor's residence at the other end of Paris, waited his convenience for a long half hour, and then went to the President Judge who had issued the writ. I briefly explained to him my side of the case, when he asked me if I wished to give bail. I told him I would give good bail for my appearance at Court any time, but that I knew no man in Paris whom I felt willing to ask to become my security for the payment of so large a sum as $2,500. After little parley I named Judge Piatt, United States Secretary of Legation, as one who, I felt confident, would recognize for my appearance when wanted. This suggestion met with universal assent. Twice over, I carefully explained that I preferred going to prison to asking any friend to give bail for the payment in any case of this claim, and knew I was fully understood. So we all, except the Judge, drove off together to the Legation.

There we found Judge P., who readily agreed to recognize as I required; but now the plaintiff and his lawyer refused to accept him as security in any way, alleging that he was privileged from arrest by his office. He offered to give his check on Greene & Co., bankers, for the 12,000f. in dispute as security for my appearance; but they would not have him in any shape. While we were chaffering, Mr. Maunsell B. Field, United States Commissioner in the French Exposition, came along, and offered to join Mr. Piatt in the recognition; but nothing would do. Mr. F. then offered to raise the money demanded; but I said No, if the agreement before the Judge was not adhered to by the other side, I would give no bail whatever, but go to prison. High words ensued, and the beginning of a scuffle, in the midst of which I, half unconsciously, descended from the carriage. Of course I was ordered back *instanter*, and obeyed as soon as I understood the order, but we were all this time losing temper. As putting me in jail would simply secure my forthcoming when wanted, and when I was ready to give any amount of security for this which the other side had once agreed to take, I thought they were rather crowding matters in the course they were taking. So, as I was making my friends too late for a pleasant dinner-party at the *Trois Frères*, where I had expected to join them, I closed the discussion by insisting that we should drive off.

Crossing the Avenue Champs Elysees the next moment, our horse struck another horse, took fright and ran until reined up against a tree, disabling the concern. My cortege of officers got out; I attempted to follow, but was thrust back very roughly and held in with superfluous energy, since they had had abundant opportunity to see that I had no idea of getting away from them. I had in fact evinced ample determination to enjoy their delightful society to the utmost. At last, they had to transfer me to another carriage, but they made such a parade of it, and insisted on taking hold of me so numerous and so fussily, (this being just the most thronged and conspicuous locality in Paris,) that I came near losing my temper again. We got along, however, and in due time arrived at this spacious, substantial secure establishment, No. 70 Rue de Clichy.

I was brought in through three or four heavy iron doors to the office of the Governor, where I was properly received. Here I was told I must stay till 9 o'clock, since the President Judge had allowed me till that hour to find bail. In vain I urged that I had refused to give bail, would give none, and wanted to be shown to my cell—I must stay here till 9 o'clock. So I ordered something for dinner, and amused myself by looking at the ball-play, &c., of the prisoners in the yard, to whose immunities I was not yet eligible, but I had the privilege of looking in through the barred windows.

My first visitor was Judge Mason, United States Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Kirby, one of the *attachés* of the Embassy. Judge M. had heard of my luck from the Legation, and was willing to serve me to any extent, and in any manner. I told Judge M. that I wanted neither money nor bail, but a first-rate French lawyer, who could understand my statements in English, at the very earliest moment. Judge M. left, to call on Mr. Jas. Munroe, banker, and send me a lawyer as soon as could be. This was done, but it was 8 o'clock on Saturday night—before which hour, at this season, most eminent Parisian lawyers have left for their country residences; and no lawyer of the proper stamp and standing could then or has yet been found.

At the designated hour, I was duly installed and admitted to all the privileges of Clichy. By 10 o'clock each of us lodgers had retired to our several apartments, (about eight feet by five,) and an obliging functionary came around and locked out all rascally intruders. I don't think I ever before slept in a place so perfectly secure. At six this morning, this extra protection was withdrawn, and each of us was thenceforth obliged to keep watch over his own valuables. We uniformly keep good hours in Clichy, which is what not many large hotels in Paris can boast of.

The bedroom appointments are not of a high order, as is reasonable, since we are only charged for them four sous (cents) per night, washing extra. The sheets are rather of a hickory order, (mine were given me clean,) the bed is indifferent, but I have slept on worse; the window lacks a curtain or blinds, but in its stead there are four strong upright iron bars, which are a perfect safeguard against getting up in the night and pitching or falling out so as to break your neck, as any one who went out would certainly do. (I am in the fifth or highest story.) Perhaps one of my predecessors was a somnambulist. I have two chairs, (one less than I am entitled to,) two little tables, (probably one of them extra, by some mistake,) and a cupboard which may once have been clean. The pint washbowl, and half-pint pitcher, candles, &c., I have ordered, and pair for. I am a little ashamed to own that my repose has been indifferent; but then I never do sleep well in a strange place.

This is, perhaps, the only large dwelling-house in Paris where no one ever suffers from hunger. Each person incarcerated is allowed a franc per day, to live on; if this is not forthcoming from his creditor, he is at once turned out to pick up a living as he can. While he remains here, he must have his franc per day, paid every third day. From this is deducted four sous for his fire, (in the kitchen,) leaving him fifteen sous net, and cooking-fire paid for. This will keep him in bread, any how. But there exists among the prisoners, and is always maintained, a "Philanthropic Society," which, by cooking altogether, and dividing into messes, is enabled to give every subscriber to its articles a very fair dinner for sixteen sous, (11 cents,) and a scantier one for barely nine sous. He who has no friends but the inevitable franc per day, may still have a nine-sous dinner almost every day, and a sixteen-sous feast on Sunday, by living on bread and water, or being so sick as not to need anything for a couple of days each week. I regret to say, that the high price of food, of late, has cramped the resources of the "Philanthropic Society," so that it had been obliged to appeal to the public for aid. I trust it will not appeal in vain. It is an example of the advantage of Association, whose benefit no one will dispute.

Here in Clichy all empty and absurd prefixes are absolutely unknown—even names, Christian or family, are discarded as useless antiquated lumber. Every lodger is known by the number of his room only; mine is 139, and whenever a friend calls, a "Commissary" comes in from the outer apartments to the great hall assigned to our common use, and begins calling out "cent-trente-neuf," (phonetically "sent-tran-nuf,") at the top of his voice, and goes on yelling as he climbs, in the hope of finding me, calling me short of ascending to my fifth-story sanctuary. The nine-tenths of my comrades are only known as "san-tran-nuf." My auxiliary is No. 54, and when I need his aid I am singing "sankancat" after the same fashion. Equality being thus rigidly preserved, in spite of slight diversities of fortune, the jealousies, rivalries and heart-burnings which keep most of mankind in a ferment are here absolutely unknown.

* * * I have seen very many friends during the day in the Visiting Room, including two United States Ministers, beside almost every one belonging to our Legation here, three bankers and nearly all the Americans I know in Paris, but not one French lawyer of the standing required, for it seems impossible to find one in Paris to-day. This room can hardly be called a parlor, all things considered; but it has been crowded all day (10 to 6) with wives and female friends visiting one or other of us insiders—perhaps it may be most accurately characterized as the kissing room.

I have been all day convincing one party of friends after another as they called, that I do not yet need their generously proffered money or names; that I will put up no security and take no step whatever, until I can consult a good French lawyer, see where I stand, and get a judicial hearing, if possible. I know the Judge did not mean nor expect that I should be sent here, when I left his presence last evening; I want to be brought before him forthwith on a plea of urgency, which cannot so well be made if I am at liberty. If he says that I am properly held in duress, then bailing out will do little good; for forty others all about me either have or think they have claims against the Crystal Palace for the damage or non-return of articles exhibited; if I am personally liable to these, all France becomes a prison to me. When I have proper legal advice I shall know what to do; until then it is safest to do nothing.

OUT OF CLICHY, Monday Evening, June 4, 1855.

Things have worked to-day very much as I had hoped and calculated. Friends had been active in quest of such lawyers as I needed, and two of the right sort were with me at a seasonable hour this morning. At 3 o'clock they had a hearing before the Judge, and we were all ready for it, thanks to friends inside of the gratings as well as out. Judge Piatt's official certificate as to the laws of our State governing the liability of corporators has been of vital service to me; and when my lawyers asked, "Where is your evidence that the effects of the New-York Association are now in the hands of a receiver?" I answered, "The gentleman who was talking with me in the visitor's room when you came in and took me away, knows that perfectly; perhaps he is still there." I at once sent for him, and found him there. Thus all things conspired for good, and at 4 o'clock my lawyers and friends came to Clichy to bid me walk out, without troubling my friends for any security or deposit whatever. So I guess my last chance of ever learning French is gone by the board.

Platform of the American Party of Rhode Island.

ADOPTED BY STATE COUNCIL, JUNE 19, 1855.

Whereas, By a resolution this day adopted by the State Council of Rhode Island, approving the action of our delegates in signing the platform based on the minority report of the Grand National Council at Philadelphia, this State Council has virtually seceded from the Order as a National party; and

Whereas, It is proper that we still labor together for the promotion of individual and National prosperity, therefore

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the following

PRINCIPLES.

1. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe, who presides over the Councils of Nations, who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of providential agency.

2. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution, and first successfully applied its provisions.

3. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored agreement known as the Missouri Compromise, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will; a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as *Free States*.

4. The rights of settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the National Executive whenever violated or threatened.

5. Obedience under God to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovations upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubted or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

6. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who, from the love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

7. The essential modification of the naturalization laws—the repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing unnaturalized foreigners to vote. The repeal, without retroactive operation of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners. The refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all foreigners until they shall have resided in the United States twenty-one (21) years, and complied with the naturalization laws.

8. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of parties have hitherto forced upon us our rulers, and our political creeds. Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishment for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand, on the other—imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim "that office should seek the man and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

9. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training, thus fulfilling the maxim—*Americans only shall govern America*. The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestricted and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempt by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

10. The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position, men of sober habits, of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

11. The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

12. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State;—which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character. And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools, thus established in the States.

13. We advocate protection to American industry and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; also, facilities to internal and external commerce, by the improvement of rivers and harbors.

14. The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign Governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining by all the power of the Government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

15. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful adherence to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the Constitution.

16. We believe that neither nature nor the Constitution of our country, recognize the right of man to property in man.

17. We believe that the stability of our institutions depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and whereas intemperance surely tends to undermine and destroy that virtue, therefore

Resolved, We are in favor of a legal constitutional prohibition of the traffic in all alcoholic liquors.

18. All the principles of the Order to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and there shall be no concealment of the places of meeting of the Subordinate Councils. R. J. NIGHTINGALE,
President of State Council of R. I.
H. N. Clemons, Secretary.

Platform of the American Party of the State of Alabama, adopted at the State Council in Montgomery, June 12, 1855:

1. Native Americans for office.
2. Amendment of the Naturalization Laws.
3. Opposition to the immigration of paupers and criminals.
4. Opposition to the exercise of political suffrage by foreigners within any Territory prior to their naturalization.
5. Protection to all persons "in the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to their own consciences;" opposition to the election to office of every man who recognizes the right of any religious denomination to political power, or the authority of any "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States.
6. Non-intervention with Slavery by the Federal Government, except for the PROTECTION of our constitutional rights.
7. The perpetuity of the Union of these States upon the principles of the Constitution, and a perfect reservation to them of all the powers which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.
8. The purity of the ballot-box and the enforcement of law and order.

St. George's Church, New-York.

The *Protestant Churchman* gives us the following abstract of the parochial history of St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, during the past ten years. The corner-stone of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, was laid in June, 1846, and the edifice was opened for worship in November, 1848. The lot on which the church stands was the donation of the late Peter G. Stuyvesant, and made by no means more to improve the value of his surrounding estate than to manifest his deep interest in the evangelical principles on which this parish was well known to stand. Another portion of ground was purchased from his heirs for $16,000, and upon this site, covered by the church, the chapel, and the Rectory, the Vestry have expended and paid about $200,000. The additional cost of the spires, which are now erecting, with the bells and clock, will make the entire amount $225,000, for all of which provision has been made, against which are no debts, and leaving in hand more than $100,000 in value of the original endowment. The present net clear income of the Vestry is $10,500 from pew rents, and $5,825 from their endowment, making $16,325 entirely clear of all exterior demands. In the ten years of the present Rector's ministry 690 communicants have been added to 229 in actual connection with the parish when he took charge of it; 197 of this number from other churches, and 493 new communicants. The present number is 833. The confirmations have been 145. Baptisms: adults, 31; infants, 326. Marriages, 226. The Sunday Schools, one of the most interesting parts of the Rector's work, are in a flourishing state. In 1847, the schools commenced with 35 children and 9 teachers. They now number 50 teachers and 1,163 scholars. Within the last year a mission Sunday-School has been opened in connection with the parish, which reported at its first anniversary, when this sermon was preached, 33 teachers and 423 scholars. The benevolent statistics for ten years, simply arranged in figures, make a total of $77,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Catheterization of the Air-Passages—The Minority Report and Discussion.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of considering the majority and minority reports of the Committee upon Dr. GREEN's paper on the catheterization of the air-passages, &c., met as usual at the University on Wednesday evening, Dr. FRANCIS, the President, in the Chair.

Without exception this was the largest meeting of the Academy ever collected together, for the room was filled, indicating not only the interest felt in the profession concerning this important proposition, but also that the City was peculiarly healthy to enable so large a number of the leading practitioners to be present.

After an ineffectual movement, on the part of a few, to go into a Committee of the Whole, the reading of the majority report and the report of the cases upon which it was founded was called for. Dr. J. O. STONE read the minutes of the meetings of the Committee, and was followed by Dr. PARKER's reading of the report of the Committee, which was signed by Drs. Parker, Wood, Stone, Metcalfe. A letter was read from Dr. ANDERSON giving his signature to the first half of the report, but stating he considered the cases not sufficiently attended in the report.

Prof. STEVENS read a note, stating he had been able to attend but two meetings of the Committee; that he had seen the tube introduced several times, and of which fact he had no question; that he had seen two fluid drachms of a solution of the nitrate of silver thrown into the air passages; that so far as he perceived there were no marked constitutional symptoms resulting, and the effect, he confessed, was far different from what he had expected; that from the *a priori* reasoning, he should suppose the action of such a quantity of nitrate of silver would be marked. This would be made more apparent and satisfactory to those who had not paid much attention to the particulars, when it is noted that in two drachms of the solution there is half a scruple of the pure salt, and that this is capable of producing an eschar upon the skin or lining membrane of the trachea, of the size of an inch in diameter. But the quantity actually brought into immediate contact with the membrane must be much less. How little is necessary to effect the object might be perceived by noting the comparatively small quantity used from a solid stick, which, though repeatedly used for many days and weeks even, in cauterizing sores, ulcers, &c., in an extensive hospital practice, scarcely shows the evidences of a day's use, and lasts for an indefinite period.

As to the "instruments being passed into the right or left bronchi at will," he could give no affirmative answer.

The Committee consisted of seven, six of whom have thus declared their opinions.

The report was unaltered from that read at the last meeting of the Academy, of which we gave a full synopsis, in its season, which may be found in our issue of June 11.

Dr. BARKER, who presented informal reasons why he could not sign the report at the last meeting, then made an elaborate minority report, in some respects repeating his statements of the former occasion. It was generally characterized by more dignity of tone—a more argumentative manner, and the absence of that which was irrelevant, into which at the last meeting he was occasionally led by his speaking without due deliberation.

ABSTRACT OF DR. BARKER'S REPORT.

His report commenced by a history of the manner in which Dr. GREEN was led to attempt the operation, from the observed beneficial effect of the caustic in very numerous cases to the fauces and larynx, the frequently expressed opinions of European and American physicians of the wish that the same application might be extended further down the air-passage, where disease was as frequent as above. The gradual steps from the inception to the completion of the operation were then narrated.

The report next stated, in brief, of what the paper consisted—that it was a detail of 32 cases treated with apparent success in the proposed manner; that three of these cases were minutely described, because their treatment was known to many medical men, who had watched the cases and could give evidence of their character and the results of the treatment.

The report next reviewed the statement that there was no reliable evidence of the sponge probang passing through the vocal cords, made in the majority report, not differing materially from the report previously made.

The report, with considerable minuteness, went into a detailed examination of the conclusions *drawn from the cases in the minutes of the* proceedings of the Committee, stated that the experiments made at Bellevue Hospital were useless, and should not be regarded as worthy of consideration in this connection; that the experiments failed, from the patients not being prepared by previous treatment, from the nervous excitement of those operated upon; that they were much affected by the very obvious discussion going on around them by the idea that they were subjects of experiment, &c. They should be wholly discarded from consideration; but, as the Committee had chosen to consider these cases, he would review them more in detail.

"What is reliable evidence?" The tabular statement of the rational signs, whether the instrument passed into the trachea, was discussed, and many objections made to it, citing various authorities in support of the opinions expressed. Then analyzing each case, without this alleged standard, the conclusion arrived at was a success of 50 per cent. in passing the instruments, a result which, he stated, was more than could be expected, considering the unfavorable circumstances under which the experiment was attempted.

The report made by the Committee proposes three points:

1. Whether catheterism of the air passages has ever been accomplished.
2. To ascertain whether by the dexterous surgeon the operation can be accomplished with ease and certainty.
3. To report its therapeutical value.

HIPPOCRATES advises the passing of small sounds into the trachea to assist in impeded respiration. This operation, if ever actually performed, was entirely given up upon the discovery of the operation for tracheotomy, and no subsequent account of its being generally introduced into practice is to be found till a recent date.

That instruments have been occasionally passed into the air passages, often accidentally, is well known. A member of the Academy mentioned it at the last meeting of the Academy. MILLER's *Surgery* cautions those attempting to pass stomach tubes through the esophagus, to take care—lest by accident they be passed into the trachea—that the finger should be passed into the throat to examine carefully for this purpose.

At Bellevue Hospital, in twenty-two cases, nine failed, nine were successful, four were doubtful.

That, so far as the safety of the operation was considered, under the partisan character in which the whole matter was taken up by the community, had there been a single unfortunate result of this treatment, there would have been no concealing it;—it would have been fully reported, with numerous exaggerations.

The results proposed as the conclusion of the minority report for the acceptance and adoption by the Academy, were:

1. That direct medication of the air passages was first proposed and executed by Dr. GREEN, of New-York.
2. That, by the dexterous surgeon, the operation may be performed with great ease, certainty and entire safety to the patient.
3. That, in a therapeutical point of view, by the introduction of catheterization, &c., of the air tubes into general use, practical medicine will be greatly improved.

After some debate, all the reports and the paper of Dr. GREEN, were ordered to the Committee on Publication, to be printed in the "Transactions of the Academy," and distributed to the members previous to the next meeting.

The Society then adjourned, to the next regular meeting, on the second Wednesday in July.

New Buildings.

The Peter Cooper Institute is progressing gradually towards completion. The stones for nearly all of the third story have been laid, and now that an adequate supply of iron floor beams have been secured, the work will doubtless be continued without further interruption till completed.

Upon the site of [illegible] iniquity and general [illegible] of interior details, vieing, as is well known, for long years, with its opposite neighbor the "Old Brewery," two new buildings are about to be erected for the Five Points House of Industry. The main edifice will front on Anthony-street 54 feet, and extend back 48 feet. In the rear will be placed a minor building, 42 feet by 30 feet, its position from the lot not being rectangular, being, however, diagonal with respect to the first. The main edifice is to be six stories in height, besides a basement.

The new street opened through Columbia College ground, in the character of the buildings proposed to be erected upon it, promises to equal the splendid structures for business purposes reared during the past two years between Dey and Chambers streets. Mr. WILSON G. HUNT has commenced the erection of a warehouse five stories in height, with marble front—the lot of ground being 100 feet on Park-place, and 45½ feet on Church-street. The total cost will be about $75,000.

The Census Marshals—One's Experience.

One of the Marshals favors us with his experience—it is refreshing:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I always thought that census-taking would improve my knowledge of men, and I therefore applied for the office of marshal, and got it too. And it has done me a good deal of good. It has given me the opportunity of letting off a vast deal of "gas" in our meetings and has conferred other benefits. It is only the other day that upon asking a man where his wife was born, he coolly replied, "Well, one was born in England and the other in New-Jersey." "Hallo," thought I to myself, "this man must be one of the newly arrived Mormons," and as I take a great interest in that renowned sect, I immediately began questioning him as to how long he had belonged to it. But imagine my extreme disappointment when the brute angrily said that "he hadn't two wives *living*; one of them was dead."

I meet with many families where there must have been a very early marriage. Thus, yesterday, a lady told me she was thirty-four, her eldest son twenty-five, and his eldest child three. Now what was I to do, Mr. TIMES? Should I think that her son was born when she was nine years' old, or that she had made a slight mistake of ten years? I took the latter course. And, in fact, I do in all such cases, which I assure you occur very frequently indeed.

The rapidity with which the male portion of the population change their daily business is as remarkable. Thus every orange peddler becomes a "merchant," while a wood-sawyer always put down his occupation as "contractor," errand boys are "clerks," and newsboys, "editors." The day before yesterday I came across one "gentleman" whom I once saw arrested as a pickpocket. He gravely gave his profession as the respectable one of "reporter," and on my questioning the propriety of his so doing, he proved to me that he was the author of the "Lives of the (not exactly) Saints of New York," and did the "fancy" balls occasionally for a flash paper.

But I have not time to relate any more of these curiosities I meet with, only this I would say, that, in my rounds, wherever I am received pleasantly, it does not take me half as long to complete the returns as where the people are ill-natured. Let them take this hint. With your permission I may resume the above some other time.

A. MARSHAL (not of France) but of N. Y.

New-York Dispensaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct some inaccuracies contained in a late issue of your paper, under the head of "*A Visit to the Dispensaries.*" Had your reporter taken a copy of last year's report, he might have ascertained without making a visit to the Dispensary, that there are two house physicians, ten attending physicians, six district physicians and six consulting physicians and surgeons, and of these twenty-four, sixteen have no remuneration whatever. The two *house* and six *district* physicians do receive a small salary, that of the latter being only $200 each per annum, and is considered rather as defraying their actual expenses in visiting the patients at their own homes, than as compensation for professional services. Even this salary is paid to none but such as have previously served as attending physicians, in which capacity they often continue years without pay. "In Europe," says the article referred to, "the principal physicians *of large cities give* gratuitously their attendance to the hospitals." I have yet to learn that this remark is not equally true of the United States.

"As it is *here*," (in the Dispensaries) continues the writer, "the physicians attend in rotation for a short time each day, and cannot afford to give more time because of the slender remuneration." Had the writer inquired of any person engaged in the Dispensary, when he made his visit, he would have been informed that those who attended "in rotation" one hour each day, never receive any remuneration however *slender*, and that the cases are so classified as not to require, generally, a longer period for each physician or surgeon to attend to those of his own class. On the other hand, the district physicians, who do receive the small salary referred to, do not attend in rotation, but each has his well defined district, the boundaries of which are published on the seventeenth page of last report.

By reference to the credit side of the Treasurer's report, I find the whole amount raised last year, including balance on hand, cash for life membership, rents, interest, dividends, City appropriations, vaccine virus sold and general donations, to be within a few cents of five thousand dollars, instead of $11,410, as stated in the TIMES.

Lastly, the changes, which are by no means as frequent as might be expected, considering the necessities which are constantly arising for change of residence while the field of labor remains stationary, are so referred to as to pay an implied compliment to those who have resigned, and cast a slur upon those who succeed them, except in the instance of Dr. GOMEZ, whom it represents as being supplanted by Dr. J. W. CORSON. The truth is, Dr. GOMEZ has merely exchanged one district for another.

In conclusion, I have only time to say that the New-York Dispensary has attracted and engaged in its active service such men as SWETT, WASHINGTON, CHEESEMAN, BUCK, BULKLEY, STONE, LINSLEY, and others of our first physicians, and that vacancies are now sought by men who are entirely independent of a small pecuniary consideration.

AN EX-PHYSICIAN AT N. Y. DISPENSARY.

Wooden Cornices.

Wooden cornices ought to be chalked down as the index to the spirit of our day. In future times they will tell how in the barbarous nineteenth century were built stone halls and marble palaces, that were fire-proof, and capped them with wooden cornices—to court the fire and get the insurance money. Posterity will hold its sides with laughing at our drolleries, and then the soberer member of the family will suggest that the practice, though cute enough, was not at all moral. He will add that in those curious old times they probably selected stupid sort of folks for the officers of insurance companies; so that the idea never got out that it would be well to make the premium a penny higher for houses that were bound and covered with a combustible, than for mansions that were fire-proof throughout.

A False Report.

The rumor that a child, residing in Lanesns-street, had come to its death from the effects of violent treatment at the hands of a public school teacher, appears to have been unfounded. An inquest was held on the child by Coroner HILTON; and from the testimony and *post mortem* examination of the body, it appears that deceased died a natural death from congestion of the brain and from disease of the kidneys.

☞ The Mayor, we are happy to hear, has it in contemplation to reduce the number of Policemen detailed on special duty to about one-third, as it has been ascertained, after due investigation, that the present number is greater than is absolutely necessary. Orders will therefore be issued for the removal of five men from the Court of Sessions, five from the Tombs, and the same number from each department of the City Government.

LIQUOR.

Possible Resistance to the Liquor Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There are now stored in the rear of a rum shop in Delancy-street, 150 United States muskets *to be used in forcibly opposing the enforcement of the Liquor Law* by Gov. CLARK in this City. This I know to be the case, and am willing to make affidavit as to its truth. Is not this matter deserving the attention of the friends of law and order and of our authorities?

Further information on the subject can be had by applying to JOHN SWARTS, No. 153 Delancy-street.

Liquor Movement at Albany.

There was a meeting of liquor dealers held at Albany lately, at which, according to the *Atlas*, some 100 delegates were in attendance.

A proposition of Colonel FRENCH, of New-York, to call a State Convention exclusively upon this subject, with authority to nominate candidates, &c., was the subject of discussion, in which the mover, and Messrs. WHITE, of Niagara, and VANDERPOOL, of Erie, participated.

The meeting finally resolved to appoint a State Central Committee of fifteen, with directions to make a thorough and immediate canvass of the State, and with power to call a State Convention in the event of the hostile action or the inaction of the political Conventions to be called by existing organized parties.

A meeting of the members of the Liquor Dealers' Central Convention was held at 8 o'clock last evening at National Hall. Nothing but local business was transacted.

The Fire and Explosion in Maiden-lane.

ALFRED BAKER, Esq., the Fire Marshal, has concluded his examination as to the cause of the recent fire and explosion in Maiden-lane, which resulted in the loss of one life. Several witnesses were examined in the case. JOHN D. ROBINS, one of the firm in whose premises the fire originated, expressed the opinion that the fire originated among the colored fireworks, and was caused by spontaneous combustion.

JOSEPH G. EDGE, of the firm of JOSEPH & ISAAC EDGE, pyrotechnists, testified that as far as his experience goes, *colored fireworks are liable to take fire from spontaneous combustion at certain temperatures of the atmosphere, unless properly prepared.* "Purple fire we don't use at all in our manufacture; we consider it very dangerous. It is a combination of sulphur of copper, sulphur, chloride of potash, and some carbon. I do not consider any of the other fires dangerous if properly prepared."

JOHN W. HATFIELD, who has been engaged in the manufacture of pyrotechnics for 26 years, acquiesced in the views expressed by Mr. EDGE as to the dangerous character of colored fireworks.

It will be seen by the evidence in this case that beyond a doubt great danger may, at all times, be anticipated from the storage of large quantities of fireworks.

The Fire Marshal will prepare all the necessary evidence for the Mayor in order to present the matter in a proper form before the Common Council at their next meeting.

Strawberry Festivals.

These new institutions in our City are coming to be very abundant, having come to town by way of the Jerseys. The process, we state for the information of the uninitiated, is this:

At 7½ P. M. the young and old of the congregation—all who care enough about it to buy tickets to the Festival—begin to gather in the lecture room of the church. They take their seats quietly, but in nowise demurely. A table set across the pulpit end of the room is loaded with strawberries, ice-cream and cakes, and behind the tables stands a row of blooming girls in their tidiest attire, ready to deal out the delicacies of the season to all that apply. The pastor of the church ascends the pulpit, makes a facetious little speech, invites the gentlemen to walk up, show their tickets, and get in exchange the luxuries for their ladies and themselves. The ice is soon broken; everybody feels free and easy, and has a good time. The ladies are about half served when the spoons give out. A new relay of spoons arrives, and then the plates give out; but in a well-regulated *festival never do* the strawberries give out till the lights are put out. Speeches of the merriest sort fill up the times when *spoons and plates are waited for, and by 10 o'clock* everybody has eaten enough, hundreds of new acquaintances have been *consolidated* or *old ones* re-endorsed, and the benevolent object of the Festival put handsomely forward. The Strawberry Festival is a capital invention, and worthy to be encouraged in all respects.

Colored D. D.'s.

According to an officer of the Southern Baptist Board, there are hosts of colored D. D.'s in the Colored Baptist Churches in Savannah. Speaking of the colored preachers he says: "They are *all* doctors, whether M. D.'s or D. D.'s we could not learn, but presume that the *latter* is meant. They speak of each other as Dr. COX, Dr. MARSHALL, or Dr. FRASHER; just as white folks say Dr. JETER, Dr. HOWELL, Dr. FULLER, or Dr. TALBIRD. And what is better still, they have somehow conceived the notion that every preacher is, *ex-officio*, a doctor—for when we had closed the services in the pulpit of our worthy colored *Dr.* COX, he rose and made the very respectful announcement, that Rev. *Dr.* WALKER would preach in Rev. *Dr.* MARSHALL's Church in the evening. We did not learn at what particular College or University these honors were obtained, but we question much if they were ever more worthily bestowed, or worn with greater humility and dignity."

☞ The *Independent* thinks it would be an intolerable inconvenience to have a *coinage* exclusively decimal, so long as we have no correlative system of weights and measures with decimal divisions. "As long," says the Editor, "as our weights and measures are divided into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, so long the division of a dollar not into tenths and hundredths only, but into halves, quarters and eighths, is a necessity in all those transactions between buyer and seller in which the use of a *smaller coin* than a dollar is called for." This is a welcome consideration to console us while the shillings are in vogue. But we will cheerfully risk the threatened trouble to get rid of the present nuisance, which teaches our children their first lesson in shaving, and keeps so many sensitive economists perpetually on the hooks.

☞ Monday, the 25th, is the last day that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City remain open for examination and review. Tax-payers will find so long a "queue" waiting on Saturday and Monday, to attend to this matter, that it will pay to go to-day and save an hour.

☞ Now that warm weather has come, pic-nic and other suburban pleasure excursions are becoming frequent, to the delight of the participants and the profit of steamboat proprietors, musicians and others. The groves on Staten Island appear to be the favorite resort of these excursionists.

☞ A new steamship, called the *Ocean Bird*, designed for the European trade, went on an "Engineer's trip" down the Bay yesterday. The experiment was a successful one. She will go on her trial trip in a few days.

☞ Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, of New-Haven, is to preach the "*Concio ad Clerum*" at Yale College at the next Commencement. Theme—"The relation of the Atonement to Personal Holiness."

☞ It is said that Dr. SPRING's church has abandoned the plan of building on the Fifth-avenue—the title to the lot purchased there being considered doubtful.

Police Appointments.

At the sitting of the Board of Commissioners of Police, on the afternoon of last Tuesday, the following persons were appointed members of the Police Department:

Ward II—Arthur Keating, (lieutenant,) reappointed; Edward Rice, Doorman, resigned; Patrick Shay, (doorman,) *vice* Samuel Myers; Samuel Myers, (policeman,) *vice* Patrick Shay.

Ward III—Abraham Van Winkle, (policeman,) reappointed; Pearsall Redmond, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward VII—Edmond B. Holley, (policeman,) reappointed; Richard Leary, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward VIII—James M. Bogat, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward XI—William Orr, *vice* George Miller, term expired.

Ward XII—Wm. H. Towe, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward XV—Wm. Dicks, (policeman,) reappointed; John W. Tindale, (policeman,) reappointed; James Spear, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward XVIII—David Heath, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward XIX—Thos. Eagan, (policeman,) reappointed.

Ward XXI—Peter Hadden, (policeman,) reappointed; John Tracy, *vice* John Thomas, resigned.

Regatta on the Hudson.

A row-boat race took place on the Hudson, from the foot of Spring-street, Wednesday afternoon. The prize was a silver pitcher, valued at $60, and three boats were entered for the contest—namely, the *O. U. A.*, *Samuel Lockwood*, and *Live Yankee*. At 4 o'clock the boats started, crossing the river near Sybil's Cave, at Hoboken, thence down the Jersey shore, between the Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, and then recrossing to Spring-street. The boats were rowed by four men in each, and the distance was performed as follows:

TIME.—*O. U. A.*, manned by W. Harrington, C. Van Riper, J. Riley, T. Pepper, J. Havery, coxswain—31 minutes. *Samuel Lockwood*, manned by C. Jerod, G. S. Kuting, John Smith, R. Anthony; D. Williams, coxswain—33 minutes. *Live Yankee*, manned by H. Myers, G. Smith, Scothe, ——; ——, coxswain—35 minutes.

The prize was awarded to the *O. U. A.*, a Spring-street boat, by Messrs. MILLER & WALNUT, of West-street. The other boats belonged at the foot of Christopher-street.

Ex-Senator Dix.

We learn from the *Post*, that Hon. JOHN A. DIX is expected to arrive in this country in the course of the next month. He passed the Winter in Italy at the bedside of his son and wife, both of whom have been dangerously ill, and the latter of whom continues so. When we last heard from him, he was journeying from Rome to Havre by land, with as much expedition as Mrs. DIX's state of health would allow, which was by no means great, intending to embark at Havre in the steamer *Arago*, on the 4th of July, for New-York, if the physicians in Paris should not object.

Mayor's Office.

WHERE DO THE PAUPERS COME FROM?

The Mayor has just received a copy of the correspondence between J. G. FLUGEL, United States Consul at Leipsic, and Mons. BEUST, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saxony. Mons. BEUST says that the Government of Saxony could not be guilty of such perfidy as to send paupers and criminals to this country. The Government which he represents had never, to his knowledge, been guilty of such baseness.

HELD TO ANSWER.

PETER LONGLEY, a respectable Stock Broker, residing at No. 76 West Thirtieth street, was yesterday held to bail in $1,000, by Justice OSBORNE, to answer the charge of perjury.

THOMAS SPINK was held to bail by the same magistrate, to answer the charge of keeping an intelligence office without a license.

THOMAS D. JEWETT, the gentleman who was acquitted a few days ago in the Court of Sessions, was rearrested yesterday, and held to bail, to answer the charge of false pretences.

Police News.

FALSE PRETENCES IN THE HORSE TRADE.

A very respectable looking gentleman, apparently well posted up in the horse trade, about forty years of age, named SAMUEL P. FOSTER, was arrested yesterday by Officer MARTIN, of the Second District Police Court, on the complaint of JASPER NICHOLS, of Schenectady, N. Y. From the affidavit sworn to before Justice DAVISON, it appears that the complainant first formed acquaintanceship with FOSTER on the 4th of May last, at a public house in Albany. Both being in the same trade, and both being just then in the trading line, neither had objections to the other's company. FOSTER in his conversation with NICHOLS, alleged that he had a number of horses for sale, and intended to take them to the New-York market. The complainant told him he had several horses down there at the present time. He was told that he had several in the care of RANSOM & FERMS, Jersey. FOSTER asked if he thought he could get stabling there for his horses, and he was answered in the affirmative.

During one of the conversations which they had the complainant paid $150 for a horse, which he had bought of another trader. In paying this amount he alleges that FOSTER saw the contents of his pocket-book, which contained $1,000. FOSTER, to gain the confidence of NICHOLS, gave him to read a letter of introduction, or of character, but which it is alleged was forged on EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Schenectady City. Complainant on the faith of this being a genuine letter, assisted him to dispose of his horses to the best of his ability. After leaving Albany complainant and accused again met in New-York, but previous to this he supplied his friend with small sums of money to help him to get along. He bought of FOSTER a horse, which was warranted sound, and paid for it the sum of $350, but he discovered after a trial that it was broken-winded. Foster promised to make all things right, when the trick was discovered, and they were warm friends again. They met by request of accused at the Jersey Hotel, Cortlandt-street, and after some negotiations the following bill of sale was drawn up, signed, and the cash paid over to FOSTER.

$1,000.—Received, New-York, May 30th, 1855, of J. NICHOLS, the sum of $1,000, in full for five horses, now at RANSOM & FERM's stables, Jersey City; that is, one pair of sorrel twins; one bay mare, *Lady Mac*; one Blackhawk colt, six years old, *Ringold*, and one white-faced Canadian pony; also, one double harness, silver-plated, together with all my blankets and halters.

S. P. FOSTER.

The complainant went to the stables, and after paying the stabling bill, kept them there for ten or twelve days longer, when they were taken from NICHOLS' by the Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., by virtue of a writ of replevin issued out of the Circuit Court of that county, at the suit of S. P. FOSTER and JOHN A. FOSTER, represented in the writ as being in copartnership under the firm of FOSTER BROTHERS & Co. The complainant now prays that he may be dealt with as the law directs, in selling the thing which he hadn't ought to have sold, and by said false representations obtained from him the sum of $1,000. There is considerable evidence of guilt before the magistrate. The accused was committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail, to answer the charge.

MORE POLICY DEALERS.

JAMES DALSON, residing at Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, GEORGE HOYT in Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and BENJAMIN CULLEN, residing in Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, all alleged policy dealers, were arrested yesterday by Officer MURRAY, on the complaint of CAROLINE KERN, of No. 194 West Forty-seventh street, and held to bail to answer the charge by Justice DAVISON.

Fatal Accident.

A horse belonging to a Mr. FISHER took fright in Fifth-avenue on Wednesday evening, and dashed off at a furious rate, throwing the driver out of the carriage. In its course it threw down and ran over an aged lady named ANN E. VAUGHAN, who was walking along the avenue near Twelfth-street, injuring her in a terrible manner. The unfortunate woman was picked up and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she lingered until yesterday morning and died in great distress. The skull had been fractured by the fall. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

☞ The first prize—$5—for the best basket of flowers at the late exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society was awarded to Mr. J. WILSON, of Fourteenth-street, not to J. WEIR.

☞ An unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River. Deceased appeared to be about fifty-two years of age, and was five feet six inches in height.

☞ EDWARD WEST, a boy residing at No. 138 West Thirty-ninth-street, died yesterday from the effects of falling from a three-story window.

☞ New-York University Commencement takes place Wednesday, the 27th, at Dr. CHEEVER's Church.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23, 26, 29, 43, 47 to 52.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 101, 119, 304 to 323. *Part II.*—Nos. 949, 474½, 755, 933, 989, 1033, 1052, 1105, 1260, 1304, 1306, 1360, 1320, 1340, 1400, 1409, 1408, 1409, 1391, 64, 39, 77, 109 to 208.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—No. 26. Wetmore vs. Storey still on.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Same as before.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 104 to 118.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE INDIA RUBBER CASE.

The motion in the case of *H. H. Day vs. The New-England Car Spring Company*, was called up before the Court this morning. Mr. Brady, for the defendants, said they were ready to proceed with the motion. Mr. Stoughton, for the plaintiff, said that he was now engaged in the trial of a cause in the Superior Court, and would therefore request the Court to let the motion lie over till the morning. Judge NELSON said he would not stipulate to take it up to-morrow, and that unless it was proceeded with at once, it had better go over till the September term—and it was probable that it would be decided full as quick if that disposition was made of it. Mr. Stoughton urged the Court to let it lie over till the morning, saying that he and his associate would occupy but one hour a piece in the argument. The Court, however, declined to set it down for to-morrow, and accordingly it was put over for the 11th of September next.

PRACTICE IN EQUITY—ISSUING A COMMISSION—ATTACHMENT OF A WITNESS—SERVICE OF SUBPOENA ON SUNDAY.

An application was made to-day in the case of *Albert O. Sloo et al. vs. George Law et al.* to discharge an attachment issued in the cause against John Bronsted for disobedience of a subpoena issued by a Commissioner. The commission was issued out of the Circuit Court, directed to R. E. Stilwell, Esq., directing him to examine Bronsted as a witness. The Commissioner issued his subpoena, which was duly served upon the witness, and on his failure to appear on the return of the subpoena, the attachment was issued against him as for contempt.

Horace F. Clark, Esq., who appeared for the witness, stated that the subpoena, *ad respondendum*, was returnable in July; that some of the defendants had appeared in the cause, but not all, nor were the latter in default; he took the ground that the case had not progressed far enough to authorize the issuing of any commission in the case. He also claimed that the parties who had not appeared were entitled to notice of the application for the commission. The affidavit on which the commission issued, alleged that Mr. Bronsted was "a single witness to a material fact in said suit, viz.: that said Bronsted gave to said Law a receipt for $30,000 without any consideration therefor,"—and Mr. Clark also took the point that the affidavit was insufficient, in that it did not show facts from which the Court could determine that the fact was material.

Judge NELSON said that as to the issuing of the commission, he understood the rule to be that a party is entitled to such a commission as soon as his bill was filed, but he loses the benefit of the testimony of infirm or transient witnesses; that parties who had not appeared in the cause certainly ought to have notice of the taking of the testimony, but such objection should be properly taken when the testimony was offered on the trial, and by the parties who had no notice.

Mr. Clark then read the affidavit of Mr. Bronsted, stating that he had been subpoenaed on Sunday, and claimed that such service was not sufficient to warrant an attachment for contempt.

Judge NELSON said that in such a case he should not commit the witness for contempt but direct the subpoena to be served again.

It was stated that the District Attorney had on some occasions served subpoenas on Sunday, and considered it to be perfectly regular, but Judge NELSON said that it might, perhaps, have been done in criminal cases from the necessity of the case, but he would not sanction an extension of the rule to this extent. That he held that the proceedings were regular, except the service of the subpoena and would order it to be served again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In re F. Kessler.—On the 18th of June, 1855, Ferdinand Kark, Esq., Consul for Hamburg, wrote the following letter to Abraham T. Hillyer, Esq., United States Marshal:

SIR: Under the convention for the mutual extension of jurisdiction of the Consuls, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, proclaimed the 6th of June, 1853, I beg leave to request you to safely keep the body of the seaman F. Kessler, belonging to the crew of the Hamburg bark *Eliza Rybcke*, from Hamburg, until I have an opportunity of sending said seaman back to Hamburg for trial.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

FERDINAND KARK,
Consul for Hamburg.

To ABR. T. Hillyer, Esq., United States Marshal.

It was asserted by the Consul that Kessler was engaged in the mutiny on board the bark *Eliza Rybcke*, and was also a deserter therefrom. In consequence of this letter, and Mr. Kark's statements, the seaman was confined in the City Prison, to await an opportunity to be sent back to Hamburg. Yesterday, however, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, the petition alleging he was not guilty of the charges made by the Consul. It also claimed that there was no legal commitment, wherefore he prayed to be discharged.

The prisoner appeared before his Honor Judge Morris, yesterday, but it was decided best to postpone the case until to-day, at 11 A. M. Kessler was therefore recommitted to prison.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISIONS.

Fowler et al. vs. Fowler.—Order settled.

Smith vs. Gray.—Order to be placed on Special Calendar for Friday, 29th inst., without prejudice to defendants, to amend, answer or to adjourn cause.

Watson vs. King.—Motion granted.

Meeham et al. vs. Cairns.—Motion granted upon paying defendant the costs of the inquest, and $5 costs of this motion. The cause to be placed on the Special Calendar for Friday, June 29.

Austin vs. Austin.—Motion denied.

Story vs. Story.—Motion granted.

Elpenburgh vs. Borst.—Motion granted with $5 cost of motion, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint within five days, stating place of trial.

In re. Borst, Trustee &c.—Prayer of petitioner granted.

Dunton vs. Dunton.—Referred to Philo T. Ruggles, to determine the amount of alimony and counsel fee, and report.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Wells vs. Wells.—Divorce granted. Plaintiff at liberty to marry. Defendant not at liberty to marry again. Plaintiff to have custody of children.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

FRAUDULENT ALTERATION OF AN APPRAISEMENT.

James P. McNeim et al. vs. Martin.—The plaintiffs in this case had agreed to purchase of the defendant a stock of goods and other articles at an appraisement. They were accordingly appraised by two persons at $4,390 09, and an inventory duly made, which the defendant, as the complaint alleges, subsequently altered by adding thereto the sum of $400.

The plaintiffs, in ignorance of the fraud, paid the whole sum, and this suit is brought to recover the excess. The evidence showed that the valuation was taken in a day-book, in the presence of Edward Martin, an appraiser for the defendant, who told the clerk to add $400 to the amount. The witness was carrying out the values as they were estimated, and was promised $25, if he would make the alteration, which he did.

The defendant refused to produce the inventory upon the plaintiffs' demanding it. Upon the trial of the cause a verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs, which the defendant now moves to set aside, on the ground that there was a variance between the proof and complaint, it having been shown that the appraiser of the defendant, and not the defendant, he alleged in the complaint, altered the inventory.

HOFFMAN, J.—The appraiser of the defendant, in assuming the fraudulent addition, represented the defendant. The allegation that the defendant altered the inventory is therefore substantially made out, and there is no such variance between the proof and the complaint as will warrant the setting aside of the verdict.

Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Griswold vs. Finch.—This case, which has been twice tried, and the Jury unable to agree in either case, again went to the Jury yesterday, and a sealed verdict ordered to be brought in. The facts have been twice reported in the TIMES, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

John Foley vs. Charles F. Watts.—I do not see any ground upon which I can interfere with the verdict of the Jury in this case. The question is one of fraud in a sale of property by a debtor in failing circumstances. The facts connected with the sale are of that nature, which, by the law as it now stands, must be submitted to a Jury, and cannot be passed upon by the Court. There were some circumstances in the case—such as the alleged want of change of possession, and the doubts as to the reality of the payments of the plaintiff—which would sustain the finding of the Jury so far as to prevent the Court from interfering with their decision. Although I might have differed from them as to their finding, still I do not feel at liberty to say that their verdict shows either partiality, prejudice or improper bias, which must be the result if the verdict is set aside on the ground of being against evidence.

There are no exceptions in the case; and upon the facts I feel controlled by the verdict.

Motion for a new trial denied.

Ernest Cassel vs. Thomas Barber.—Order directing defendant to be committed for contempt, and referring matter to Thomas Boese to examine the defendant on oath upon interrogatories, and take such further proof as either party may produce in relation to said contempt.

Robert McCafferty vs. John W. Latson.—Order to show cause dismissed with $10 costs.

Charles S. Roe vs. Joseph Duce Smith.—Motion to strike out demurrer interposed by defendant and for judgment, granted.

The People &c. vs. William C. Murphy.—Judgment reduced to $100 and costs, the residue to be remitted to defendant.

Charles E. Miles et al. vs. John E. Nixon.—The plaintiffs claim to be the owners of a large picture or painting, known as the "Panorama of the Life of our Saviour," which they caused to be seized by the sheriff while in the possession of defendant, under proceedings in this action. The complaint alleged that the picture was worth $3,000, while the plaintiff, in the affidavit required by the code in actions of claim and delivery, stated that it was worth no more than $1,000, and gave an undertaking for double that amount only. The defendant put in affidavits showing that the value of the picture was upwards of $4,000, and moved that the undertaking be increased accordingly.

WOODRUFF, J.—I think the power of the Court over [illegible] to prevent a plaintiff from taking property, (by proceedings in the action entitled claim and delivery,) on giving a bond in the sum of $1,000, when the plaintiff in his own complaint under oath states the value to be $3,000. If this be not so, an unscrupulous plaintiff may take personal property, of any value however large, from the defendant's possession, by giving an undertaking however small.

In the present case it is not very consistent with good faith on the part of the plaintiff to [illegible] his affidavit, that the value of the property is $1,000, made for the purpose of limiting the security he should give, with his affidavit stating the value to be $3,000, made to serve the other purposes of the plaintiff in the progress and trial of the action.

Let the order require the plaintiff to give an undertaking in $3,000, with proper sureties, [illegible] and in the meantime that these proceedings be stayed.

In the matter of the application of William C. Murphy to have judgment vacated.—The applicant puts in an affidavit, stating that about eighteen months ago he was requested by a friend to go bail for one [illegible] Sullivan, charged with passing a five dollar bill of a broken bank, on the representations of his friend that the charge was without foundation, and that he would see that everything was right. He did not know Sullivan at the time, and supposed that the bond executed by himself was for Sullivan's appearance for examination before a police magistrate, and that the charge being unfounded, would be dismissed.

Relying upon these representations, he thought no more about the matter until about four months after becoming bail, when an execution for $500, on a judgment obtained against him on his bond, was served on him. He had never received notice of Sullivan's failure to appear, and during the past year has been busily endeavoring to discover Sullivan, without success, and in consideration of poverty, applies for a remission of the judgment obtained against him.

Ordered, That the judgment be reduced to $100 and the costs, and the residue remitted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JUNE 21.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

This Court met at the usual hour, with the customary numerous attendance of outside auditors. More than the usual complement of miscellaneous cases were brought up and disposed of. Foremost upon the list was a charge of

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL,

made against William Holden by Officer Hunter. The evidence showed, that late at night on the 25th of May last, Officers Hunter and Kleitner were passing through Greenwich-street, near the corner of Liberty-street, when hearing more noise and violent talk than the law would exactly admit of in the loft of apartments known as No. 170 Greenwich-street, they proceeded to the said loft from whence the noise emanated, with a view to induce to greater quietness. Outside the door, lying in a hall, they found a man in woeful plight, and covered with blood, who said he had been badly beaten by two men inside, and that they had just thrown him out of the room. The officers, leaving this man, proceeded into the room designated, whereupon the light was immediately extinguished and a sudden onslaught made upon them by two persons in the room. Smoothing irons, brass candlesticks and policemen's clubs intermingled somewhat inharmoniously for a few minutes. The officers, however, finally succeeded in arresting the offending party and removing them to the First Ward Station-house. Meanwhile, in coming out, nothing could be found of the man first encountered lying in the hall, nor as appeared has he "turned up" since. The prisoner at the bar being identified as most active with the smoothing-iron, was detained, and an indictment subsequently found against him upon the charge aforesaid. The prisoner certainly showed physical capacity to fight, though his bandaged head indicated undoubted reception of sundry impressive salutations from the policemen's clubs.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault and battery only. Sentence reserved.

UNDUE ATTACHMENT FOR A TRUNK.

Michael Tully was arraigned charged with self-appropriation of a trunk entrusted to his care on the 5th of May last, by Elijah G. Chadsey, of No. 39 Platt-street. The trunk was alleged to contain linen threads and twine to the value of $60, and was placed in the hands of the prisoner to convey to No. 39 Platt-street. The defence was that the prisoner, at the time the trunk was given him, was too intoxicated to manage the safe transfer of a trunk to any specific locality. The prisoner admitted having received the trunk, but upon a doubt, raised as to said trunk, at the time of its delivery, having within it the goods specified—the same having been taken from the Norwich boat—His Honor, the Judge, charged to acquit the prisoner, which was done. The prisoner, whose countenance betrayed undoubted love of imbibition, was intensely gratified at the verdict and promised restoration to the owner of the trunk.

AN EARLY MORNING CALL.

A young man of prepossessing appearance and genteel exterior, was placed at the bar charged with entering at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 27th of last April, the room of Tyler Cobb at the International Hotel, and attempting to abstract therefrom his pantaloons, containing $85 in bills and a gold watch. Mr. Cobb, not being as somnolent as he might be, caught the early intruder upon his repose, in the attempt at sly appropriation and giving pursuit succeeded in effecting his arrest. The prisoner plead guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Manifold tears on the part of the young man at the time of the passing of the sentence betrayed keen appreciation of coming disgrace indicated in those few words.

A MATTER INVOLVED IN DOUBT.

A Hibernian, evidently just from the auld country, was arraigned upon a charge of having taken in March last, from under a pillow which was under the head of Thomas Carroll, $150 in gold coin—the said Carroll, as alleged, being a fellow-countryman, who kindly took the prisoner to his board, but not, as he averred, to his bed. The evidence, however, upon the allegation was very crosswise. The house at which the theft was charged to have been committed was shown to be a diminutive Irish shanty in Seventy-ninth-street. With the number shown to be in the room at the time, and general indiscriminate freedom exercised, and withal, doubt as to their being any such amount of money on the premises as named—upon suggestion of the District Attorney, the case was dismissed as altogether doubtful, and verdict of acquittal given accordingly.

WHO GOT THE MONEY, NOT WHO GOT THE PURSE?

Closing the day's calendar was one of the old stereotype cases of a countryman getting robbed of his money, and then counter-allegation and proof—which is always commendable—of said countryman being intoxicated at the time and [illegible] of the funds elsewhere than is charged. The case to-day brought to trial was one wherein Peter Rigley, of Bucks County, Penn., charges Mary Duffy, John Ryan, and James Harding, with having on the evening of the 5th of the present month, forcibly robbed him of $75, he having called on the evening in question at No. 448 Hamilton-street, the premises occupied by said parties, for a night's lodging. Various kinds of evidence were adduced. The accusing man swore positively to the two men seizing him and holding him while the woman took from his pocket his pocket-book and money. They swore as positive to his being drunk, and that they had to eject him for disorderly conduct into the street. It was confessed that the pocket-book was found empty next morning in front of their door, but it was insisted that he must have lost the same and some party found it and abstracted the money. On the evidence the Jury gave a verdict of acquittal.

THE MULBERRY-STREET MURDER.

James Gillen, who stabbed Hugh Donnelly, as will be remembered, on the 20th of last May, while engaged in a drunken fight in Mulberry-street, was arraigned and plead not guilty to the charge brought against him. His trial is set down for the first Monday in August.

Woman's Rights.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Chief Justice.

Gustavus Shepard vs. William Perry.—This was a suit by the assignee of a married woman to recover for her personal property, which was detained from her by the proprietor of one of our first class hotels. The latter admitted having the lady's baggage, but denied the right of the plaintiff to claim it for a married woman without the consent of the husband was first had and obtained, or of his being made a party to the assignment. It was also shown that no demand had been made for the property since the assignment, and that an offer had been made to give it up if the husband would give his consent in writing. This was not accepted, and hence the present action. His Honor the Chief Justice, in dismissing the complaint said, that the rights of married women must be respected; but, that a demand must always be made before a suit was brought, and further, that the assignee could not make a legal contract without her husband had joined in the assignment. Complaint dismissed with liberty to the lady's friend to pay the costs.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Post-Office.

It has been announced that, after the 4th of July, an additional number of letter-receiving boxes are to be established in the City of New-York, with extra deliveries each day. Brooklyn, which follows the example of New-York, (but a very long way behind,) may be expected to follow this Post-Office reform somewhere about the year 1864. In the whole of its immense population, (we exclude Williamsburg,) there is only a single place—namely, the Post-Office itself—where a letter can be posted. Common sense would suggest the establishment of at least twenty receiving-boxes, (in addition to one at each Ferry,) but Brooklyn, accustomed to lag behind, will take the matter coolly and continue its inconveniences as long as human patience can endure them.

☞ Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, Professor of rhetoric in the University of Rochester, is about to resign his Professorship for the purpose of removing to Brooklyn, to assume the Principalship of a new Polytechnic School in that city.

Mr. JIM PUTNAM hung himself in Sutton on Wednesday. In Uxbridge, Mrs. HARRIET, wife of PRENTISS WHITING, hung herself on Thursday. Both were highly respectable, and advanced in years, and both were deranged.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1855.

[illegible] Office of Messrs. [illegible], No. 323 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the week and subscriptions to obtained on application to them.

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Russia to Rule the Euxine.

The London *News*, animated by the success of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, sketches out a magnificent project for freeing the Euxine from Russian domination, and for erecting a perpetual barrier against her march upon Turkey and Persia.

This project consists in the recreation of a chain of nationalities along the northern shore of the Black Sea, which shall rest at the West on Hungary, and at the East on the Caspian Sea, and forever perpetuate the sentiment of liberty, and of hatred of Muscovy, and prove a species of Chinese wall to the kingdoms and the waters lying to the south of them.

However pleasing to the pride and maritime supremacy of England such a consummation of the present strife would be, the calm and dispassionate student of history and of geography must regard it as altogether visionary and impracticable.

In the first place, to give such a confederacy coherancy and strength, there would require to be some bond of union—some rallying point—in the shape of a Supreme Chief or Central Government; and from the difference of race, and the Nomadic character of these people, as well as their imperfect civilization, no such bond of union can possibly be created among them, except such as is found at present in the power of the Russian Czar. Added to this, such a confederation of the Euxine would lack one very important element in the permanency of a State—an accurate and distinct national boundary. England has her sea-girt shores—France, the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Rhine—Italy, the Alps and the Mediterranean—and, indeed, all permanent States have in general distinct and not merely arbitrary boundaries. But the proposed series of nationalities would be carved out of a country without any regard to its national character, and upon merely arbitrary principles. It would have very little, if any, more permanent and resistant power than a line of Indian tribes along the west bank of the Mississippi to check the march of the Anglo-American to the shores of the Pacific.

No one who carefully scans the character of Southern Russia, who observes the southerly flow of the Volga to the Caspian Sea, of the Don and the Dnieper, and their thousand tributaries, to the Euxine, and then considers the hardy Muscovite race which has its origin among the cold regions which contain their fountain-heads, can resist the conclusion that to throw back Russia into the regions of the north is as hopeless an undertaking as to dam up the waters of those magnificent rivers upon whose bosom they have been borne southwardly. A more genial clime at the south—mighty rivers flowing at their feet to bear them to it—Northern endurance and valor, and Southern effeminacy and relaxation.—do not these facts point as clearly as the sun in the heavens, to a Muscovite Empire in the basin of the Euxine?

The combined armies of Europe cannot permanently prevent this result, unless they begin by razing St. Petersburg and Moscow, and extirpating the Muscovite race. The natural tendency of rude northern nations has ever been to flow with their rivers to the southward, and what the Roman Empire was inadequate to resist, it is vain to imagine can be accomplished by a chain of semi-civilized tribes, which, having once been subjected, shall rise to impose limits to the proud march of their master.

The crusade of England which ended in the overthrow of the first NAPOLEON, left her staggering beneath a national debt which can never be liquidated. That against the maritime power of Russia, persisted in, must, despite temporary success, fall in the end, and add a weight to the debt she now bears, beneath which the British Empire may crumble to pieces.

Southerners in the Army.

It seems, according to a statement in the *Courier and Enquirer*, that we are not strictly correct in giving the original number of cadets in the graduating class of 1855, at the West Point Academy. We were informed that the original members of the class numbered but fifty, but it seems that they were eighty-one, which makes the difference in favor of the North, or Free States, much greater than we had supposed. The loss of the class amounted to forty-seven members, and as but five of the thirty-four graduates were from the Slave States, the difference in favor of the North cannot be the result of accident. It appears, then, that only two-fifths of the number who entered the classes four years ago succeeded in obtaining diplomas. The facts are remarkable, and they are most creditable to the Academy. It is stated that the severity of the studies in such that hereafter there are to be five classes instead of four, and that the academic term will, as a matter of course, be extended to five years. The peaceable, impartial and infallible contest between the North and the South, which takes place at our great National training school, must exhibit results which can admit of no questioning or gainsaying. The representatives of the different sections of the country will be stimulated in their studies by the reflection that it is not their own personal character they have to sustain, but the honor of the State which claims them as children.

Anti-Monumental.

Persevering and powerful as we are, as a people, there are some things that we cannot do. With all our enlightenment, our colleges, schools, our free government, steam engines, telegraphic wires, and time-and-space-annihilating railroads, we cannot build a monument to commemorate a public event, or to honor the memory of a departed hero. The poor little republics of Greece; the half-savage nations of the Nile; the warlike people, and the Nimrods of the East, all excelled us in the art of monumental architecture. Even the idolatrous savages who inhabited this continent before its existence was known to Europe, erected monumental structures, by the side of which the grandest things that we have imagined, even, dwindle into insignificance. The fact is undeniable that we are not a monument-building people. A monument is something repugnant to the commonsense of a practical and intelligent people. The invention of the printing press put an end to monuments, and though a vast number of effigies, of various kinds, and all sorts of columns, arches, and colossal statues have been erected during the past hundred years in European cities, yet there is not one object among them all which is not a failure as a work of art. A nation that has books has no need of monuments, and so decided is the instinctive feeling of the people of this country against such useless objects, that every attempt to erect a monument to the man whom all venerate and love to the point of idolatry, the great WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, and who is first in the hearts of his countrymen, has proved abortive, with a single exception. There have been a great many attempts in this City to raise funds for the purpose of building a WASHINGTON monument during the past forty years, yet they have all miserably failed. There have been "Associations" and balls, lotteries, and various other schemes, but they have all ended in nothing. The public sentiment is opposed to such follies. Everybody instinctively asks, Why erect a monument to WASHINGTON? Every child knows WASHINGTON, everybody sounds his praise, his portrait hangs in every house, his history is on every book-shelf, his words are familiar to all ears, there are two or three hundred towns that bear his name, and as many ships, and as many thousands of men who are called after him. How could he be honored by a monument or a statue, or how could his name or his virtues be commemorated by a pile of granite or marble? "The labor of an age in piled stones" can add nothing to the renown, nor increase the veneration which America feels for WASHINGTON.

The same principle applies to monuments commemorative of great national events. What need can there be for a monument to commemorate an event which has been already commemorated by millions of printed books and newspapers? The Egyptian Obelisk served the purpose of a historical record, as did the Roman columns and triumphal arches, and Assyrian tablets; but we who are a reading people, and have plenty of books and newspapers, need nothing of the sort, and the people revolt at them as affectations.

A history and description of our various monuments would be an instructive comment upon our national taste for art. When attempts to raise monuments have been successful, the people have been wholly at a loss as to the form which their monumental gratitude should take, and it has been found to be impossible to invent a form, or to adopt any from the old world, which would not be a palpable absurdity.

Thus, the City of Baltimore has built a tall round column in honor of WASHINGTON, and on the top of it they have placed a full length effigy of the Father of his Country, nearly a hundred and fifty feet above the heads of the people, where the features cannot be seen. The State of North Carolina sent to Italy to get a statue of WASHINGTON for their Capitol, and the sculptor sent them a seated figure in the dress of a Roman Emperor; the State of Massachusetts sent to England for a statue, and the sculptor sent them a life-size figure draped in a cloak such as WASHINGTON never wore. The nation gave a commission to one of our own citizens to make a statue for the Capitol, and he sent from Italy the figure of a giant seated, very nearly naked, with sandals on his feet, and an antique sword in his hand. A small party of citizens of New-York have clubbed together and subscribed fifty thousand dollars for a statue which has been modeled by our countryman, H. K. BROWNE, which is now in process of being cast in bronze at the Chicopee foundry. Our New-York monument will be an equestrian statue of gigantic proportions, and will be placed in Union-square. There is a hybrid affair at Washington, built by voluntary subscription, and donations of stones from all parts of the Union, intended for a WASHINGTON monument, which is not one-third completed, and will probably never be entirely so; it is a square column of granite rising out of the centre of a circular building surrounded by Doric columns. It is a meaningless mass of stones. The people of Massachusetts, with great difficulty, succeeded in building a square granite column on Bunker Hill, to commemorate that battle which is better commemorated than any other battle that was ever fought. In all these monumental abortions, what is most apparent is the absence of any great idea, or motive, which the builders wished to give form and substance to. There is no morality nor sentiment in them, while as mere decorations they are simply hideous.

New-York, as yet, is free from any monumental pillars or effigies, and the fact is most creditable to the good sense of our practical and busy people. If strangers ask for our monuments we can show them the Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs, our magnificent institutions of charity, our Churches, School-houses, Asylums and public Libraries.

There was a meeting in Brooklyn, on Monday night, to take measures for erecting a monument to the memory of the nameless dead who perished in the prison ships, in the Revolution, and were buried at the Wallabout, and whose bones have been mouldering beneath a wooden shed, near the Navy-Yard, for forty years. And this is a case which appeals to the patriotic sentiment of the people, we must confess. They are the unhonored dead who have a claim to be remembered. But we doubt if any monument to their memory will ever be erected. There have been too many abortive attempts made already.

Some twelve years ago, an association of gentlemen, of whom Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR was the President, met at the Astor House to take steps towards erecting a monument in this City, in honor of HENRY CLAY. But where is the monument, and what has become of the association? There was also an association of wealthy and distinguished gentlemen met at the Astor House, soon after the death of JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, for the purpose of erecting a statue or monument in his honor. But we have heard nothing of either lately.

In the meantime we learn, by a paragraph in a Philadelphia paper, that an iron monument is in process of erection at Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, in honor of HENRY CLAY. It is to be a column, with a statue on the top, the most obviously absurd use to which a statue can be put.

What we want are marble statues, or busts, of our great men, as nearly like them as they can be made, that we may know what manner of persons they were in the flesh, and how they appeared to their cotemporaries. All other monuments are essentially barbarous and unmeaning. The Greeks had a perfect system for honoring and commemorating their great men. To philosophers and poets they give a bust; and to the soldier who was victorious in three battles, they paid the highest honor, that which they gave to their gods—a life-size statue. And we would do well to copy their example. A Colossal statue is a caricature; and to drape one in a different costume from that which the original wore, is only to burlesque him.

Out-door Amusements.

With the return of the leafy month of June, it is pleasant to observe on the part of some of our population an undiminished ardor and enjoyment in the manly and healthful sports of the field.

A variety of cricket matches have already taken place, one between the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and yesterday the lovers of base ball played a match at Hoboken, enjoyed between the Eagle and the Empire Clubs. We are saying nothing new, but repeating an old truth which deserves repetition until generally acted upon, in affirming the desirability of a more general inclination for out-door sports and amusements among the city and village populations of the United States. We are too quiescent in our habits physically, too perpetually on the rack of exertion mentally. Everybody admits this, and everybody persists in pursuing a mode of life which quickens the activity of the brain and attenuates and prepares for premature decay the body. Theorising will not counteract this tendency. But a taste for open air amusements will, and we therefore feel inclined to welcome everything of the kind which has not become hopelessly allied with notorious vices. Boating, hunting, fishing, pedestrianizing, open air games, such as cricket, base ball and pitching of quoits, are all innocent in their tendency, and admirable for the confirmation of vigorous health and the full development of muscular strength. There is no reason in the world why they should not, and every reason why they should, one or the other of them, come into general and habitual use in every city and village of the United States. Such a result would be of incalculable benefit to the happiness and vigor of the race in this country. But sports which are essentially manly in their nature we have, for some reason or other, given over wholly to boys, and come to regard as undignified in the full-grown man. This ridiculous prejudice is disappearing in great cities, but still prevails extensively throughout the country.

A sound mind in a sound body the ancients esteemed the most desirable of all conditions.

Adam and Eve tilled the fruits of the garden of Paradise to preserve it. And we, too, must cultivate with fresh zeal the manly old sports of the field, if we hope to preserve the ancient vigor and beauty of the race.

☞ The State Council of the American Order in Rhode Island, having considered the action of the National Council which met recently at Philadelphia, and also that of the seceding delegates, have agreed upon a platform, the basis of which is the "Minority Report." They declare the Order in the State of Rhode Island strongly in favor of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and determined to use all lawful means to prevent the establishment of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Otherwise their platform is similar to that adopted by the National Council. They do not propose to act with the Councils elsewhere that favor the Philadelphia Platform.

The Order in the New-England and Western States will doubtless make like declarations at an early day. We publish the Rhode Island Platform in another part of this morning's Times.

A Flower Market.

Among the cheapest and most beautiful of all the contrivances for adding a charm and an attraction to City life, undoubtedly horticultural exhibitions are the most profitable and the least capable of being perverted to an improper end. They stimulate a taste for agricultural pursuits, and lead to an increase of the quantity and quality of the fruits and flowers, which are so essential to our daily health and enjoyment. But yearly exhibitions can be productive of little good. To exert a healthful influence on public taste and morals, these fruit and flower shows should occur at least once a week, and be made a permanent source of profit to those who promote them, and of gratification to the public. They have a weekly exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, and a permanent hall in which the shows are held; and they are much more attractive than any galleries of art or concerts of music. The neighborhood of New-York abounds in fine gardens, noble conservatories and ornamental farms, upon which a prodigality of wealth and much good taste are bestowed, and from them might be furnished an abundant supply of examples of rare floral and pomological productions, to make the exposition always worth visiting.

But, what would be better than the kind of exhibition we have suggested, or rather a necessary adjunct to it, is a flower and fruit market, where purchasers could supply themselves with the "delicacies of the season," without being compelled to mingle in the crowds which surround our filthy and repulsive markets. There should be such a market somewhere in the central part of the City, and, if any benevolent PETER COOPER could feel himself justified in bestowing such a boon upon the City, it might be made a very profitable source of income.

The bouquet business has now become a traffic of considerable importance, the dealers in cut flowers being peripatetic gentlemen, who frequent the entrances and lobbies of our hotels, and fill up the passages of the opera houses and theatres. The business of flower selling naturally belongs to young girls, and the slatternly street sweepers, who ply their brooms in muddy weather at all the principal crossings, might find much more profitable employment, and be converted into trim little Proserpines, if there were but a suitable place for them to sell bouquets and nosegays. The influence of a fruit and flower market on the public morals would be elevating and beneficial; and, if our prodigiously efficient Mayor should ever find time to look after the needs of the City, we hope he may think it worth while to recommend that something of the kind be attempted. The market gardeners have made a great cry about the lack of standing room for their vegetable wagons; but, if they or their friends would but look about for a suitable place to build a fruit and flower market, they would no longer be under the necessity of sacrificing the produce for the lack of a suitable place to dispose of it in. Even New-Orleans has its vegetable market, and London its Covent Garden. Why cannot our Empire City have a well-ordered place in some convenient location, where the fresh produce of our fields, gardens, orchards and conservatories, may be sold to the inhabitants?

No-Northings.

We attempted to say yesterday, that the Southern members of the Know-Nothing party differed from the Northern members only in the othography of their political designation—the Southern members spelling the word No-Northings; but the types prevented us. The only difficulty in the way of the adoption of this mode of spelling, which so well expresses the objects and feelings of the Southern members of the K. N.'s, is that all the other political organizations on the other side of Pennsylvania might claim to have equal right to its use.

The Governor's Military Enforcement of the Liquor Law in this City.

In reference to a most absurd rumor, published in some of the papers here, that Governor CLARK intends to order out the military to enforce the Prohibitory Liquor law in this City, the Albany *Journal* says it has good authority for asserting that not the slightest foundation exists for any such rumor.

☞ A letter from M. KOSSUTH, on the War Debate in the British Parliament, is published on our second page.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The LA GRANGE opera troupe made their reappearance last night in BELLINI's opera of "Norma." There was a moderately good house, but not sufficiently good to warrant any special congratulation on the subject.

Our recent notice of this opera by the same artistes leaves nothing fresh to say on the subject. The performance last evening was smooth and satisfactory. What enthusiasm was deserved came spontaneously from the audience. There was evident enjoyment and appreciation of all the best efforts of Madame LA GRANGE.

This evening (Friday) BELLINI's "I Puritani" will be given for the last time.

German Opera.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The German Opera Company give their second performance to-night. "The Daughter of the Regiment," will be played with D'ORNY as the heroine. The character suits her admirably, and the opera in every respect is given in a creditable manner.

There are sufficient Germans in New-York to support a neat little opera company like this. We hope they will do so. BEETHOVEN's "Fidelio" is in rehearsal.

The Racing Steamers.

The *Washington* and *Ericsson* were seen again by Capt. MARDEN, of ship *Iona*, from Liverpool, on the 17th, in lat. 40° 40', long. 68° 25'. The steamer *Washington* was fifteen miles ahead,—both having left New-York at the same time.

☞ They say Mayor WOOD won't license any more of the Peter Funks. We certainly hope he will not, and when their present terms expire, as they are doing rapidly, that they shall at any rate, if they must disgrace the City with their presence, not be able to beat a license in the face of the complaint.

☞ We received yesterday morning, by private hand, the St. Louis Republican of Monday, brought through by railroad in 27 hours.

The Great German Festival.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings next the meetings of the German Musical Societies will be held. Forty-three societies from various parts of the Union are to be represented, and upwards of two thousand two hundred singers are expected to contribute their voices in the concerts. They will be met at Castle Garden on Saturday evening by the United German Vocal Societies, and partake of a supper at Washington Hall, in Elizabeth-street, where the President of the Sangerbund, RUDOLPH LEEDS, Esq., will deliver an address. On Monday they will march in procession through the principal streets, and in the afternoon there will be a rehearsal at the Metropolitan Theatre of the grand concert which is to take place in the evening. On Tuesday the Festival itself will be held in Elm Park. To attend it will be almost like visiting the Fatherland itself.

Minnie Myrtle.

We are sorry to learn, says the *Independent*—and so are we, very sorry—that our sprightly contributor, "M. M." has met with a serious disappointment, through the burning of an entire edition of her new work on the Iroquois, just ready to be published by the APPLETONS. Books, engravings, plates, copy—all were burnt. It will be two months at least before the book can be reproduced, which will be late for the Fall sales. This is the fourth time that our friend has been a serious loser by a New-York fire. Still she maintains a woman's faith and courage, and we doubt not will triumph over every obstacle. Minnie has a wide circle of friends. Why can they not testify their regard by sending to the APPLETONS orders in advance for her book? We are sure it will be an interesting and acceptable volume."

American and Foreign Bible Society.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday in pursuance of adjournment, at the rooms of the Association in Nassau-street, for the purpose of devising means to increase the operations and utility of the Society. Rev. Dr. B. T. WELCH, President, was in the Chair.

The meeting was opened by Mr. J. M. BRUCE with prayer, after which the minutes of the last meeting held were read and confirmed.

Mr. N. C. PIRATT, Chairman of the Committee of thirteen appointed on that subject, reported a series of resolutions, which were taken up and adopted *seriatim*. They recommend the adoption of an enlarged colportage system and an increase of the agencies of the Board; the soliciting of regular quarterly subscriptions; the employment of all persons well qualified for the work of distributing the Scriptures as far as the state of the treasury will allow; that the Board accept the proposition of Dr. D. J. MACGOWAN, at Ningpo, to act as agent of the Society in the distribution of copies of the Bible in Chinese at a salary of $2,000; that all persons in the employ of the Society be instructed to furnish monthly reports of their doings, and lastly, that an effort be made to pay off the floating debt of the Bible House, amounting to $25,000, and that a subscription list be opened for that purpose, subscribers to agree to pay by installments of 1-3 at each term of three months, and one and two years after the completion of the subscription, provided the entire sum be subscribed by the 15th May, 1857.

Rev. Dr. LATTEROP, from the Committee to nominate a Corresponding Secretary, vice Rev. Dr. BADCOCK, who has tendered his resignation, reported in favor of appointing Rev. HORACE T. LOVE, of Abingdon, Mass., and lately a Missionary to Greece, at a salary of $1,500, to date from July next. The report was adopted, subject to confirmation at the next meeting of the Board.

Rev. Messrs. Monstown, A. G. Palmer, of Syracuse, Lewis Ranstead, Joseph Hodges, of Mass., and J. M. Gregory, of Detroit, were appointed agents of the Board, subject to confirmation.

The Board then adjourned.

Death of an Aged Philanthropist.

On Thursday, the remains of MARY WOOD, an aged and highly respected member of the Society of Friends, were interred at the Friends' burial ground, near Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral took place from the Friends' Meeting-house in Orchard-street. Addresses were delivered by DEBORAH HINSDALE, and THOMAS WILLIS from Long Island, a near relative of the deceased, after which EDWARD MARSHALL engaged in prayer. There was a numerous attendance of immediate relatives, though but few strangers were present. The deceased lady had attained the venerable age of 91 years. She was the mother of Dr. ISAAC WOOD and Messrs. SAM'L S. & WILLIAM WOOD, booksellers.

No Plague Here.

There has been a very unnecessary alarm created by the announcement that our City was just suffering from a disease something akin to the old Plague. We hear that out in New-Jersey particularly, there has been a good deal of panic bred by the rumor. Our neighbors may be assured that there is no foundation for their fears whatever. Our City seldom is in more healthy condition than at present. The mortality tables compare flatteringly with those of the same time for years past. Better health and more of it is seldom found here.

State Council of Connecticut.

There will be a special meeting of the State Council of Connecticut in Hartford, on Thursday, the 28th of June, to hear the report of the delegates to the late Philadelphia Convention, and to take such action as may be found necessary in relation thereto.

☞ About thirty little girls, inmates of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, were treated to a holiday yesterday. In company with two of their teachers, they visited the American Museum, and the office of the DAILY TIMES, and afterwards partook of a collation furnished by the grocer of the Asylum, at his establishment on Peck-slip.

☞ The piece of sculpture on whose account HORACE GREELEY was so shabbily treated, is "The Shipwrecked Woman and Child Attacked by a Vulture." It still remains in our Crystal Palace.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 23.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE—London and Paris Correspondence.
THE GRAVITIES AND GAYETIES OF PARIS—A Letter from Dick Tinto.
LATER FROM MEXICO.
LATER FROM TEXAS.
LATER FROM HAVANA.
LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.
LATER FROM BRAZIL.
THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA—Special Correspondence.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.
A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS—Notes of a Tour of Observation Through Northern New-York.
EDITORIALS—Know-Nothing Meeting—The Germans and the Know-Nothings—Dancing with Liberalism—Opium Eating—A Good Subject for a Picture—North and South—High Prices—Observing the Navy—Briggs Dished—Dramas de Lhuys—The Know-Nothing Convention—Sectionalism in our Army—The European News—The Know-Nothings and the Louisiana Delegation—Mormon Troubles—Fashion of our Literary Men.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; Ten copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had of the carriers, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 25 cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 15 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES ON CONSUMPTION," &c., office No. 416 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 2.—Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the lungs, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

MAIDEN-LANE FIRE.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 16, 1855.—MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN: Gents: The fire that entirely destroyed the Building No. 10 Maiden-lane, on the morning of the 14th inst., a part of which was occupied by us, severely tested one of your RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDEY'S PATENT, No. [illegible] purchased in February, 1854. It remained among the ruins for forty-eight hours, and on being opened this morning all the books and papers were found to be perfectly legible.

YOURS, &c., DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

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FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

PHYSICIANS OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER Prescribe DESILLEBE'S Anti-Dyspepsia Pills as a safe, speedy, certain, and cheap cure for chills and fever. They are sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESILLEBE, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and extensively known remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES N. BENO, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bowery-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 146 Chambers-st.; and T. C. WELLS & CO., No. 182 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, corner Grand and Nesbitt sts.

FEVER AND AGUE CANNOT EXIST WHEREover the new "Antidote to Malaria," called "BRODIE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE," is used. Its singular immunity is proved by the testimonies of the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, which accompanies each bottle. For sale by C. N. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally. J. A. BRODIE, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—FERGUSON & HUMPHREY, No. 300 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this week at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS—FIRST ON THE [illegible] GENIN Panama Hat of the season—a very elegant drab beaver of exquisite form, and other styles, in silver, purple in all its details, and so, opposite of [illegible] and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the world in ornamental art and home or abroad. Received extremely late for the fashion. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, is extremely in the branch of manufacture to which it is devoted, viz.: a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their own rare excellence, but which thus greatly enhance form the best deed of a closed and unexceptionable hat. The [illegible] not only the ordinary styles of the day, but variously of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such variety of shapes, shades, quality, size and price, that no head or taste can possibly be unfitted. GENIN invites inspection to his Spacious, well-ventilated rooms, and in short, all men, will find in the immense establishment just the articles they desire. The

STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT

is replete with Bonnets from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from France, Leghorn, Italy, Chinese, England, France, &c., &c., as well as an unlimited assortment of home manufactured articles. The

CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT

has just been replenished with a full finish of the finest, most of home manufacture, and which are decided to surpass the new styles of the season, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile forms than any that have preceded them. The

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT

is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, hats, fancy and other caps, &c.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AN OX REMOVED.—OUR KNOX HAS GONE, good reader—not Jr., to be sure, for there are men who have been above him and by the side of him for years, and yet are ready to feel his loss. Yes, KNOX, and of all other hats, KNOX, the hatter, has taken advantage of the change on the other side of the old store, No. 128 Fulton-st., and that he has removed to the new one, No. 178 Fulton-st., and that following the direction indicated by the pleasant GIF, we come to a neatly but not gaudily fitted store, of easy access and commodious location, and thereon smiling, as of old, the man KNOX. KNOX is under his own roof, that large building claiming him as the tenant. The fine stock of hats on his wee forenoon—week, and now with a fair supply of fur he has at a fly on his own premises. Anyone afraid him? But before leaving him we find that he has taken measures to protect himself against the rain. What is rain? Why, and the means he takes are also open. There is a roll of canvas next to the building—that is plain enough; and that canvas best of science, joints! What are they? Oh! that's the way you hatch them out in N. Y. And as they shed not one drop of water, the rain, of course, goes off. Ingenious, and creditable to the inventor, Mr. DE ROW, while, the world mutually upon it talks well for the maker, E. F. MILLER, No. 38 West Broad-way.

SEWING MACHINES.—$1,000 DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court, in New-York, May 25, 1855, against the Eccentric Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. We persuade our agents against buying or using any of the infringing sewing machines of that company, and we hereby guarantee our agents are now secured. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with half the exertion formerly required. Satisfactory references given that these improved machines will perform every kind of work. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRINGS' PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that received a medal at the Great Exhibition of the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now claimed as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—The best assortment in the City will be found at no small of RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 128, BOWERY. The Zephyr Merino Vests, originally introduced by us years since, are universally approved, and are sold at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Call, examine and compare! A. RANKIN & CO., Established in 1828. No. 128 Bowery.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Fourth-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young Americus" and fine White Japan Hats, both of unusual beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Fourth-st.

HERNIA—ONLY FIRST MEDAL.—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Commissioners of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Also, sole agents for the celebrated Prof. Valentine Mott's Willed Pad, but not John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of surgeons and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO., 2 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 8 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GALVANIZING CHEMICALS.—Plumbago, Prussiate and Iodide Ammonium, Bromide Potassium, Superiodide Iron, all Chlorides, Iodides, Iodide Potassium, pure Ether, Hyposulphite Soda, Iodized Collodion, Hydrate of Quinine, Fixed Vitriol, Cyanide Potassium, and every other article used in the arts; metals and patent medicines, for sale on most reasonable terms by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 18 Maiden-lane.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Agraffe Action; Chickering, Mason & Hamlin & Dunham's Improved & Boston Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand in any climate. They are the best Boston makers, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the delight of the fair—the only Dye that is Harmless, Instantaneous, Reliable. Produces Natural Black or Brown, without the Injury to the hair or skin, and no mortification, the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in a private retiring room,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

JUNE—And that sweet month of handsome dresses. Some of a character world than ever.—Byron.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO LOOK CHARMING AND appear as a proper and genteel feeling, this beautiful month of June, buy your Gaiter Boots, Gaiter Shoes, Tie and Ballet Slippers from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 154 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 35 years experience, or unequal to BTA. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CHEAPE for sale at all hours, as well as the celebrated Wigs, Toupees, &c. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

SECOND HAND ÆOLIAN PIANO, GILBERT'S make, price $300, for sale at $125. One Rosewood Piano, price $350, for $150; one, Chickering's, $120; one nearly new, $175; one, $75; Piano-fortes for $40, $50, $60 and $80. These prices don't compute.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—WE HAVE LARGELY ADDED many new styles of Summer Clothing, and would advise our friends to give us an early call, and make their selections, as the more desirable styles will be sooner bought up. The sun is warm.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Cor. 6th-st. and Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE—EXPOSure to the air does not modify the color of the hair dyed with the Excelsior Dye. It is fixed and permanent, and remains always the same. It does not injure the hair. CRISTADORO'S is the only safe preparation. Prepared, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—THESE CASES OF fine French de laines will be offered THIS MORNING, at the low price of 12½ cts.; worth 25. Also, real Paris Swanskins, a new and beautiful article for Traveling Dresses.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, constituting in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, COVERLETS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 112 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

NO. 108 BROADWAY.—H. T. LOVEJOY'S SHINGARENE has become an indispensable preparation, a beautiful bottle for dressing the hair, leaving it clear of dandruff; a preventive of grayness and baldness; renovator and free from oil. Price 50 cents.

BRANCH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 10 AND 12 Fulton-st., is the only place for Boys' Clothing. Coats are sold at $10; Cheap Mousseline Suits, $3 50; Mousseline Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, $3; Extra Superfine Blue Cloth Dress Coats, $18, &c., &c.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!—BLOCK Barege, Grenadines, Tissues, Printed Muslins, de Bege, and all other items of mourning, selling at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—A NEW LOT OF RICH Barages will be opened THIS MORNING, which we will sell at 12½ per yard. Also, a large lot of cheap silks. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOVEN'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are recommended by one in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store, No. 22 and 24 Pearl-st.

Beecher on Phrenology.

The following (copied from the June number of the *Phrenological Journal*) is an extract from a recent Sabbath-morning sermon delivered by Mr. BEECHER to a very large congregation, reported verbatim by a phonographer:

"It is very hard for a minister of the Gospel, standing before a promiscuous audience, to deal with the facts of their minds and their inward lives. It is a melancholy fact that men know less about that which is the very element of their being than about anything else in the world. I suppose if I were to go among the intelligent men in my congregation, I could get every variety of information on subjects connected with the daily business affairs of life—upon questions of political economy, upon various questions of commerce, facts concerning the structure of ships, steam-engines—I could collect any amount of information on all these and a thousand other kindred subjects. But when I ask them *what is inside of themselves*, they can tell me of a great manufactory, and explain to me the operation and use of all the machinery in it; but upon the questions of the machinery of their own minds, they cannot say a word. In regard to commercial matters they know all about them; they have examined them, they have compared their ideas on these subjects, and have classified them. They believe themselves to be immortal creatures; that they have, throbbing within them, a soul that shall live as long as God himself shall live; yet when I ask them any questions in regard to their inward nature, their only reply is, 'I don't know, I don't know.' They do not know what their *reason* is; they do not know what is the nature of their *moral powers*; they do not definitely understand the nature or operation of any one faculty of their minds.

They understand the nature of the soil of the earth; they know what it is capable of producing; they know the use of the plow, and all the implements of agriculture; they know what to do with a plant that is not thriving; they are skillful to impart to it a fresh life and make it flourish. But if any plant that ought to grow in the mind is stunted and does not thrive, they cannot tell how to make that grow. They don't know what to do to bring it forth.

It is difficult for a minister of the Gospel to set forth the truth intelligibly in respect to its relation to the human mind. I think it is partly because men have not been *curious in respect to themselves*, and partly on account of the many bewildering systems of mental philosophy that are in vogue in our day. For if there were *none* of these systems except the old schools of metaphysical philosophy, I would defy any man to obtain by means of them any clear idea about the soul; for at best they are of but little more value than so many cobwebs. Men may study them, however, if they have a taste for them. If a man loves logic and discussion, let him take one of the old metaphysical mental philosophies, and he will have means of busying his mind until he grows tired of such business. But if a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology; not interpreted too narrowly or technically, but in its relations to physiology and the structure of the whole body. And I may say here what I have never said before in the pulpit, that the views of the human mind as they are revealed by Phrenology, are those views which have underlayed my whole ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul, where they are most needed, I owe it to the clearness which I have gained from this science. And I could not ask for the members of my family, nor of a church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination, than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology.

I have avoided the use of the nomenclature of Phrenology in the pulpit as far as possible, because I did not wish to be a mere teacher of a philosophical system while I was a minister of the truth as in Christ; but I have now been so long with you that I am justified in making this statement.

I may say, in regard to the objections sometimes urged against Phrenology—its tendency to Materialism and Fatalism, that the same objections may be made to any other system of mental philosophy. I do not think that such objections belong to Phrenology any more than to any system of intellectual science which you can possibly construct. Men's mere logical and speculative reason will always strand them upon the sands of Fatalism or Materialism; and it is the practical sense—the consciousness of actual liberty—that redeems us from a belief of one or the other. Such doctrines dwell in the *head*, but never in the *hands*."

Professor Louis Agassiz.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, June 2.

The proposition of Mr. AGASSIZ is before the public. It is in fact freely to give eighteen of the best years of his life—the last eight and the next ten—to promote the advancement of Natural Science in the United States, provided the people of the country will pay for the publication of the results which he shall have reached, and the discoveries he shall have made, at the end of this time. It is such a proposition as was never before made by such a man; for he is the man to whom the French Institute has recently assigned the first place among living naturalists; and he now offers to do this great work for the benefit of the United States, and for the advancement of science among us, *without a penny of profit to himself*.

We publish the prospectus, which explains fully the plan and design of his new work:

For more than eight years I have now been in this country, devoting my attention chiefly to the study of those classes of the animal kingdom which American naturalists have, thus far, not fully investigated. The amount of materials I have already brought together is so great that the time seems to me to have come when I should proceed to the publication of the more important results of these investigations. Desirous of contributing my share to the rapid progress natural sciences are making at present in this part of the world, I wish to present my work to my fellow-laborers in this field in the form most easily accessible to them. It has therefore appeared to me desirable to bring it out in a series of independent volumes. The plan will, moreover, leave me entirely free to present my contributions to science with such minute details and to such an extent as I shall deem necessary to the fullest illustration of my subject.

Without entering into a detailed account of the contents of this work, it may be sufficient here to state, that it will contain the results of my embryological investigations, embracing about sixty monographs, from all the classes of animals, especially selected among those best known as characteristic of this continent; also descriptions of a great number of new species and even genera, accompanied with accurate figures, and such anatomical details as may contribute to illustrate their natural affinities and their internal structure.

I shall not extend my publications to classes already illustrated by others, but limit myself to offering such additions to the Natural History of the States I have visited as may constitute real contributions to the advancement of our knowledge.

As far as possible, I shall always select first such of my papers as contain the largest amount of new matter, or may contribute most directly to the advancement of science. Having devoted the greatest part of my time to the investigation of the embryonic growth of our animals, I trust these investigations will afford our medical students a fair opportunity of making themselves familiar with the modern results of a branch of physiology which has the most direct bearing upon their science. Moreover, the extent of my embryological researches, covering, as they do, all classes of the animal kingdom, will furnish, I trust, a new foundation for a better appreciation of the true affinities, and a more natural classification of animals.

I foresee the possibility, upon this basis, of determining, with considerable precision, the relative rank of all the orders of every class of animals, and of furnishing a more reliable standard of comparison between the extinct types of past geological ages and the animals now living upon earth.

I shall have frequent opportunities of acknowledging the many favors I have received from naturalists of all parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from the shores of our great Lakes to those of the Gulf of Mexico; and also of mentioning the many specimens which have been furnished to me from every part of the Union, and of which I shall publish descriptions.

It is a matter of course that a work like this, illustrated by a large number of plates, cannot be published without a liberal and extensive patronage. As it has been prepared solely with the view of showing additional light upon the wonderful diversity of the animal creation of this continent, its structure and its general relation to that of the other parts of the world, without the slightest hopes of compensation for myself, I trust I may meet with the approbation of those conversant with the importance of the subject, and receive sufficient encouragement from the enlightened part of the community to enable me to bring to a successful close an undertaking upon which I enter now, and in this form, for no other purpose than to contribute my share towards increasing the love of nature among us.

From a careful estimate of the materials I have now on hand, I am satisfied I shall be able to include the most valuable part of my investigations in ten quarto volumes; each volume containing about three hundred pages, with at least twenty plates. I therefore now open a subscription for such a work, in ten volumes quarto, at the price of $12 in cloth binding. Each volume payable on delivery. Each volume shall be complete in itself, containing one or several independent monographs; so that, if any unforeseen difficulties should interrupt the publication of the whole, the parts already published shall not remain imperfect.

As the printing of this work cannot begin until a sufficient guarantee is secured for the publication of the whole, I take the liberty of making an appeal to the lovers of science to send to the publishers their own subscriptions, and such others as they may procure, as soon as convenient, and, if possible, before the 1st of August next, that I may be able to proceed at once with a work which, relating to animals peculiar to America, I wish to make, in every respect, an American contribution to science, fostered and supported by the patronage of the community at large.

To render the work more generally accessible, it is intended to publish at the rate of about one volume a year. Such an arrangement will bring the whole within reach of every student of natural history, and of every friend of the progress of science in the country. The periods of publication, however, cannot be more definitely fixed, because the required uniformity of execution of the plates, to which particular attention will be paid, will demand that they be all entrusted to the same artist, who has drawn on stone most of the plates of my former works. L. AGASSIZ.

CAMBRIDGE, May 28, 1855.

☞ Dr. CHARLES T. JACKSON, of Boston, has received information that the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon him the Decoration of the Imperial Order of the Mejidieh, of the fifth class, (Chevalier) for the discovery of the pain-subduing properties of ether vapor, which is now so favorably manifesting its beneficial influence in the armies of the Crimea.

Commercial Intercourse Between Canada and the United States.

In a report of the Colonial Legislative Committee on trade, laid before the Canadian Legislature, on the 26th ult., and printed a short time since, we find the subjoined remarks on the Commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States:

"In 1846, the Imperial Government changed her Colonial Commercial Policy, and the markets of Great Britain were opened to the products of the United States, without stipulating that they should receive the products of Canada on the same terms. This change established two prices for agricultural productions on the frontier, the grower in Canada receiving 20 per cent. less than the grower in the United States. Notwithstanding this difference in the value of the natural productions of the two countries, (which are now admitted free under the reciprocal acts of 1854,) the imports into the United States from Canada increased from $642,072 in 1848 to $6,097,204 in 1854: Duties from $118,330 to $1,243,409: and imports into Canada from the United States, from $964,604 in 1848, to $2,180,084 in 1854: Duties from $63,640 to $196,671: showing an increase in the former, during a period of six years, over ten to one, and in the latter, for the same period, upwards of two to one. We also find a striking increase in foreign importations through the United States. The imports for Canada, under bond, in 1841, were £1,336,770. The amount under their ware-housing system, £200,496. The value of goods purchased in the United States on which a duty was paid there, and a second duty here, £144,021. The value of goods not subject to duty in the United States, £330,606. These figures give the value of our importations from beyond Sea, through the United States, at £2,010,625; importations of domestic manufactures, £2,865,525. From which it appears the imports had increased from the United States to £4,846,350; exports to £2,604,320; in all, £7,450,670. While the imports into the United States through Canada, from sea, amounted only to £261,091. Mr. MCALPINE, in his report of 1852 and 1853, estimates the amount of toll collected on the productions of Canada passing through the New-York Canals at $300,000 per year. Only £31,561 of the above exports were in square timber; the remainder was the productions of the soil and sawed lumber. This rapid increase of the traffic and trade through the United States, and consequent decline through Canada, is entitled to attention. *These statements* exhibit the annual increase of the trade between the two countries, in the United States since 1830, and in Canada since 1849. At no distant day, the competition for the foreign trade of the Western States will be between the direct route of the St. Lawrence and that by the Atlantic's ports of the United States. The latter being subject to a transhipment at Buffalo and other Lake or River ports. The object of this investigation is to point out the position of the inhabitants of Canada as compared with that of the adjoining States, with a view of placing them upon a footing not less favorable. By the reciprocity acts of 1854, this has been accomplished so far as the grower is concerned, but not the consumer. In Canada, tea, coffee, and other articles in general use are subjected to duty, while in the United States they are admitted free. In Canada such manufactured articles as should be produced by the industry of our people are chargeable with a duty of 12½ per cent.;—in the United States from 20 to 100 per cent., confining the comparison to the manufactures of cotton, woolen and iron. In 1853, the importation of these articles into the United States amounted to $60,437,250, averaging $3 20 for each inhabitant, while the like manufactures imported into Canada amounted to $7,685,075, averaging for each inhabitant $3 50 per head. These imports were in following proportions, from different countries, viz.:

From Britain	$5,819,892
United States	2,030,904
All other parts of the world	33,868

This result proves that the United States furnishes us with from ⅓ to ½ of those articles, cheaper than we can procure them elsewhere. The total value of foreign merchandise imported into the United States was $304,561,381; duties thereon, $58,072,390; being an average consumption for a population of twenty-five millions of $12, and average duty $2 25 per head. Imports into Canada, $40,529,384; duties, $4,000,192; being for a population of two millions $20 for the former and $2 50 for the latter per head; from which it appears the inhabitants of Canada individually consume double the amount of foreign imports and pay higher duties than the inhabitants of the United States. The entire capital invested in the various manufactures of the United States on the 1st June 1850 amounted in round numbers to

round numbers to	$500,000,000
Value of raw material manufactured	550,000,000
Amount paid for labor	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed	1,050,000

The amount of manufactured articles exported in 1854, was $64,242,072, of which $38,062,570 was gold and silver coin. The capital invested in manufactures in Canada or the value of the articles manufactured cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, as the Census Returns merely give the number of saw mills, and manufactures from wood, flouring mills, grain, and various descriptions of machinery incident to all new countries; but give no information as to the value of the material. The exports of manufactured articles amount to $140,494, of which $107,632 are to the United States, consisting of iron, woolens, wood, straw hats, rags, ground plaster, and a few other articles; showing that under our present policy capital has not been invested in the manufacture of cotton, wool, or iron, to any extent. The principal cause of the excess of foreign importations into Canada in proportion to its population, arises from the want of similar articles being produced by home manufacture. There are only 18 principal ports on the frontier in the United States bordering on Canada; and during a period of twenty-four years, (since 1830) an increase of only one. Whereas there are 74 ports on the frontier in Canada bordering on the United States, including 30 ports created since the year 1841, or during the period of 13 years. In the United States the expenses of collection incurred from $84,341 in 1830 to $127,189 in 1848, exceeding the whole amount received by about $400,000. During this period of 19 years, the revenue increased from $63,804 to $1,652,360. In Canada the expenses of collection increased from $45,584 in 1841 to $229,016 in 1854; and the estimates for the present year have reached $280,000, while the revenue has increased from $903,336 to $4,000,768. The tables exhibit the relative increase of imports, revenue and expenses of collection at each port and at different periods. Under the existing laws of the United States and Canada, the duties on merchandise under bond, in passing through either country, cannot be evaded. They must enter the article in the seaport where landed, give bonds for the payment of these duties, when entered, to entitle them to draw back on being re-exported. Therefore a few ports of entry at the most prominent points on the boundary of the two countries would be sufficient to protect this revenue on foreign imports through the United States as well as on their manufactures; but this necessity does not apply to the numerous ports in the interior.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 2[illegible] Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 10s., 12s., and 14s. Misses' and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. to &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 2[illegible] Grand-st. JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

$25 REWARD.—LOST.—On May 11, a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, marked on the end A T L., with white paint, supposed to be taken through a mistake on the Erie Railroad ferry boat. Whoever will return said trunk and contents will receive the above reward, at the baggage room of Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st. STEWERT & HOWELL.

ROOFS! ROOFS!! ROOFS!!!—The cheapest and best article for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 30 Beekman-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MORE, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank. Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 23 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 21 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, convulsed with neuralgia or tic doloureux, irregular in any physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to spasmodic pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and the West Indies.

☞ Ladies, Before You Go to the Country supply yourselves with a pair of those beautiful French Gaiters, any color for $1 75, from HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. He is now offering, also, a fine assortment of Linen Gaiters and Slippers for Summer use. Ladies', Misses, Childrens', Boys' and Youths Boots and Shoes in every variety, at low prices for cash.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES, To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman. C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and tidy girls, who wish permanent situations—one is a competent plain cook and most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker; does the entire work of a small private family; has excellent reference—the other is 15 or 16 years; a good sewer; can mind a child, do light work; no objection to a lady who boards in this City or Brooklyn. The cook will take $5, the other $2 50 a month. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a young man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City reference; has lived over three years in his last place. Any commands for L. B., at P. TILFORD'S, corner of 6th-av. and 9th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of American and other Protestant servant girls, as cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework in City or country, several having lived from two to three years in their last situations. Apply at the Office, No. 25½ Wooster-place, corner of Houston-st. and two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active willing girl, in City or country, to do general housework; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread; wishes to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 3[illegible] Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or plain cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker; will be willing to make herself generally useful. One year's reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 2[illegible] 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women, the one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; the other, a Protestant, would act as chambermaid and waiter, or plain sewer. Both willing to go in the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near Waverley-place. No charge to employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, an American, as chambermaid and waiter, would assist in the care of children and sewing. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 Clinton-st., corner Harrison, South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook; is a good bread baker; prefers a private family; has no objection to go in the country; reference of a good character given. Can be seen at No. 2 Amity-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A family leaving the City wish to procure situations for two respectable women—one as a good plain cook; the other as seamstress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 122 12th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, waiter, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, having excellent recommendations from her last place. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 371 East 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a person of steady habits as good meat cook in city or country; would have no objection to going as housekeeper; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, and to make pastry. No objection to travel. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 242 6th-av., in the rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid. Refers to her present employer's at No. 43 East 20th st.

SERVANTS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT—To discharge their duties in the various domestic departments, especially first class cooks, nurses and waiter-girls, with reliable references direct from former employers, may be engaged for City and country at the Brooklyn Female Employment Office, No. 10 Tillary-st., 5th door from Fulton, Brooklyn.

A WIDOW LADY—Of high respectability, would be glad to take charge of a gentleman's or lady's household, in city or country, the season of traveling, without remuneration other than the home it would afford her during the period of her superintendence. She will give unexceptionable city references. Address WIDOW LADY, *Times* Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. Two French women now at the Institution.

TO TEACHERS.—A young lady who has taught with success for several years, desires to make an engagement from the 1st of September, as Instructress in the higher English branches and Mathematics. She can furnish references of the first class. Address B. S. & CO., No. 145 Reade-st.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER—Whose time is not fully occupied, would be happy to take charge of the books of a firm, who do not require the entire services of a Bookkeeper. References of the highest order. Address G. F., *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—A Principal for a first-class Boys' Boarding School, within one hour's ride of the City of New-York. Said school has been established fifteen years, and is now in a flourishing condition. To a man qualified for the position, who has a capital of from $1,500 to $2,000, a rare opportunity is offered to make money. The present Principal retires on account of ill health. Address for 3 days, TEACHER, at this Office.

FOREMAN WANTED—In one of the principal iron railing and shutter manufactories in this City. He must be a strictly temperate man, and thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address C. B., Broadway Post-Office, stating former situations in that capacity. Also wanted, a first-class safe maker. Address as above.

CANVASSERS WANTED—For a first class family weekly paper. Apply in person, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

TO DRUG CLERKS.—An assistant required who is familiar with the retail business. Apply to J. W. SMITH, corner Court-st. and Montague-place, Brooklyn.

TWELVE OR FIFTEEN FUR HAT FINISHERS WANTED—Apply corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

GROOM WANTED.—One who understands his business perfectly may hear of a place at No. 23 Lafayette-place. None but English or Scotch need apply.

LOST, LOST IS THE PRIDE OF MY CHIN AND MY LIP!—Adieu, my moustache! farewell to my tip! No, Sir, I forbid it! I won't swear, because if I wrote it, they wouldn't print it, and you wouldn't put any more credence in me. When I tell you that my ONGUENT will produce (upon the smoothest cheek) a luxuriant pair of whiskers, or a moustache in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. I have proofs of what I say, and hundreds will testify to it. My stuff never can or will fail, and it is the only thing in the world that will force the beard to grow. $1 a bottle, or large bottles, containing eight of the smaller ones, $5, safely packed and sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 286 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston, and all druggists in the City or country.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TEAS, COFFEES AND SUGARS, No. 514 Greenwich-st., corner of Spring.—WM. LYNCH calls the attention of his old customers and the public to his above new establishment, which he has now opened with a very large stock of teas, coffees and sugars; and in the present depressed times, he is determined to sell retail at wholesale prices. Large consumers, hotel keepers and parties from the country would effect an immense saving by inspecting his present stock, before purchasing elsewhere, consisting of the finest green and black teas, in every variety, and selected from some of the choicest lots of this year's importation. N. B.—The trade supplied on the most advantageous terms. Goods delivered to railroads, steamboats, shops and ferries, free of charge. WM. LYNCH, No. 514 Greenwich-st., corner of Spring.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOK. HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES. By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law. For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND—Have recently published:
THE CONSCRIPT; A Tale of the Empire. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. In one elegant 12mo vol. of over 400 pages. Price $1.
NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE. By Judge HALIBURTON. In one 12mo. vol., uniform with "Wise Saws." In paper, 50 cents; neatly bound in muslin, 75 cents.
STANHOPE BURLEIGH; The Jesuits in our Homes. Fifth Edition. Price $1.
THE ILLUSTRATED MANNERS BOOK; A Manual of Good Behavior and Polite Accomplishments. Illustrated with 200 Engravings. Neatly bound in cloth in one elegant volume of 500 pages. Price $1.
THE AMERICAN COTTAGE-BUILDER; A Series of Designs, Plans and Specifications, from $200 to $20,000. New edition, crown 8vo. Price $1 75.
THE RUDIMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING. New Revised Edition, with Illustrations. In one crown 8vo. volume, uniform with "The Cottage-Builder." Price $2.
FRANK FORESTER'S FIELD SPORTS. New Revised Edition. 2 vols. Price $4.
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THE OLD FOREST RANGER; OR, WILD SPORTS IN INDIA. Edited by FRANK FORESTER. New Edition. 1 vol. Price $1 50.
LITERARY REMAINS OF WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK. New Edition. 1 vol. Price $1 50.
MILES WALLINGFORD; Being volume No. [illegible] of the People's Edition of the Entire Works of J. FENIMORE COOPER. Price $1 per volume.
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

WILL BE READY ON THE 1ST OF JULY, "THE OLD FARM-HOUSE." By Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING. Illustrated with fine Engravings, by Von Ingen, from Designs by White. 450 pages, 12mo. Extra muslin gilt $1 25. The above work is a beautiful domestic story of deep interest. The good and evil characters, the charming views of country life, the follies of a fashionable city life, and all the varied topics brought upon the scene of the story described in the happiest manner. A copy will be sent to any part of the Union free, on receipt of the price. CHARLES H. DAVIS, Publisher, No. 29 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

ALL ABOUT THE WAR! THE STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN: A COMPLETE NARRATIVE OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA. Written in a tent in the Crimea, by Major E. BRUCE HAMLEY, author of "Lady Lee's Widowhood." 1 vol. 124 pp., paper price 25 cents. The book will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of advertised price. It is just the book that will be read by every one, everywhere. Booksellers, news agents, railroad men and others, supplied on very favorable terms. Published by SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, No. 115 Nassau-st.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE BOOK OF MEN, WOMEN AND BABIES, OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEALTH, WEALTH, LONGEVITY, AND THE BEAUTIFUL IN HUMAN BEINGS! By Dr. PORTER, of New-York. Published by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, STRAUSS' LIFE OF JESUS. THE LIFE OF JESUS, CRITICALLY EXAMINED by Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS, translated by the translator of "Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity." Elegant 8vo, of 361 pages; matches "Comte's Positive Philosophy." Fine portrait. Price $3 50. C. BLANCHARD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

JUST PUBLISHED, WAR IN THE EAST. A Second Edition of Bishop SOUTHGATE'S GREAT LITTLE WORK on the present War in the East is just issued. The numerous disappointed applicants for this book can now be supplied. Price 25 cents. PUDNEY & RUSSELL, No. 79 John-st.

A CARD.—The attention of the undersigned having been called to a book, just published, entitled "CONE-CUT CORNERS," which contains injurious statements respecting the late firm of BAGGLEHALL, FLORIC & CO., to the effect that they were in the habit of imposing upon their numerous customers by selling vile manufactured liquors for pure, genuine articles, I deem it but justice to myself, as well as the friends of the late firm, to deny these charges in the most emphatic manner. No article of liquor was ever sold by BAGGLEHALL, FLORIC & CO. which was not genuine and precisely as represented. I am aware that some calling themselves "respectable dealers" are in the habit of manufacturing spurious articles, but am proud to be able to declare that no firm of which I have ever been a member has ever been guilty of such practices. Whether I shall seek legal redress against the perpetrators of this outrage in the present unsatisfactory state of the laws, must depend on circumstances. Meanwhile, I hasten to make this public denial of the charges. R. S. BAGGLEHALL, (late Bagglehall, Floric & Co.,) No. 317 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—"Our Good Old Friend," by ALICE HAWTHORN, author of "What is Home without a Mother?" &c. &c. This song is embellished with a beautiful lithographic portrait of the author. The ballads written by this lady have been more successful than those of any other American author. The beauty of the sentiment in the poetry and the simplicity of the music make them just what the people want. Published by WINNER & SHUSTER, Philadelphia. To be had at Music Stores. A copy will be sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 25 cents.

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, and CUBA—Showing the routes and distances to California, Cuba, New Orleans, and many other large places; extent and population of the United States, British America, Mexico, Russian and Central America, and Cuba. Portraits of Washington, Jefferson, La Fayette, Webster, Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun. Price 25 cents. No. 60 Fulton st., up stairs. A. H. JOCELYN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carrol-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished rooms, and breakfast, if required, at No. 11 University-place, corner 8th-st. Best of references as to respectability required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 35 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 184 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 30 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board, four minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine st. Ferries. No. 80 Adams-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, for which a liberal price would be paid. The vicinity of Irving-place and an Episcopalian family would be preferred. Address NEW-YORK, Union-square P. O.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Six or eight boarders can be accommodated with board in a very pleasant situation, 1½ miles from Greenwood, on the Plank-road to Bath House; large and airy house, beautifully shaded. Stages pass the door hourly. Address a note to P. K., No. 205 Front-st., or inquire corner of Yellow Hook-lane and Greenwood and Bath Plank-road.

ALL PERSONS WISHING BOARD or boarders will find my office the surest and most satisfactory method of finding either. Boarders are politely directed free of charge, to all parts of the City or country. Office No. 305 Broadway, next to Grace Church. N. B.—Not connected with any petty office. R. D. GOODWIN.

$6 50—$8.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen can obtain partial board and very pleasant rooms, with large closet, on the fourth floor, in a family where the comforts of home may be realized. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton and Montague Ferries. Breakfast as early as desired.

NO. 147 HUDSON-ST.—Opposite St. John's Park. Furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. House newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. To let single or in suites.

FAMILIES FROM THE SOUTH—And other transient boarders, can be accommodated with suites of furnished rooms and board, by the day or week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—In a pleasant village on the Sound, forty miles from the City. A desirable place for a respectable family, with stables for horses if wanted. Inquire of JOSEPH WOOD, No. 38 Pine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE. NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

TO CENSUS CANVASSERS AND ALL WRITERS.—PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN is an important aid, containing ink sufficient to write constantly from three to ten hours, according to size. The reservoir is made of incorrodible material, under Goodyear's Patent; containing a gold pen of the finest quality. Prices $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, and $4 50, sent by mail on receipt of the money. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. T. G. STEARNS, General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF ALISMA—A perfume of much loveliness, mild and rich. It is the perfume of the water-lily. W. H. LYON & CO., No. 4 Dey-st., has it at wholesale, and D. RITTER, No. 318 Bowery, retails it. HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE—Improves the complexion and gives the warm life-tint to the skin.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS, Selling off at a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. from original prices. THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway, being about to be entirely remodeled and considerably enlarged, covering when completed a space of nearly seven thousand square feet, with a frontage of 27 feet on Broadway, 40 feet on Franklin-st., and a depth of 169 feet, forming, beyond comparison, the largest establishment of its kind in this or any other country; and as a partial and temporary closing of the premises will be rendered necessary, the subscriber has determined to reduce his entire stock of Spring and Summer Mantillas, Capes and Cashmere Shawls, &c., to such an enormous reduction in prices as must effect its complete clearance previous to the 15th of July.

He deems further comment unnecessary, and will merely enumerate a few of the leading articles presented for public approval:

One thousand very excellent black silk Mantillas, of the richest silk and of the style for which his store has been so much celebrated this season. Former prices six and seven dollars, now reduced to FOUR DOLLARS.

Eight hundred black silk Mantillas, the "Cremona," former prices nine and ten dollars, now reduced to SIX DOLLARS.

Four hundred and fifty Moire Antique Mantillas, with lace ruffles, formerly ten dollars, now SIX AND A HALF DOLLARS.

Six hundred very elegant silk Mantillas, with single and double lace ruffles—most recherche styles—formerly twelve and fourteen dollars, now EIGHT DOLLARS.

And a multitudinous array of richer goods, in real Guipure Lace, Moire Antique and Lace, and other fabrics, many of which only just imported from Paris. All at a similar reduction.

Also, a large variety of Cashmere, Canton Crape and Stella Shawls, equally cheap. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

The sale at reduced prices commences on Thursday, June 21.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.—JAMES E. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, has now on hand a very fine assortment of fashionable Parasols, which he will sell by the dozen or single one at a great reduction from former rates. No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!! PRICES REDUCED. JOHN L. SMITH, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER, Nos. 294 and 296 Broadway, Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

INSTRUCTION FREE!—E. DEGROOT'S Granite Hall Cash Clothing Warehouse is situated at No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y., and no other similar establishment can be found where the people can be so respectably clothed with so small an amount of money as in this Emporium, where artistic skill with choice selections is so happily united.

MATTING ONE SHILLING PER YARD.—Three hundred pieces 4-4 Check and Brussell matting, at 12½ cts. per yard. Sold on account of the season so far advanced, at W. S. BOND'S Dry Goods store, Nos. 136 and 118 6th av.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

PREMIUM FIREWORKS! BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES, EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision, ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT. Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermillion, a superior article. No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Many new and original designs, appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete variety of sale work, of very superior quality, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address, JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, N. Y., Our only authorized Agents for the City of New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 236 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"We are no Republicans, and never intend to be."—*John Wesley.* *Episcopal Methodism anti-American in its Spirit and Tendency—A Dangerous Foe to Republicanism.* A course of Lectures on the above will be given at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The first lecture will be free. The second lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will be devoted to the *Church Property Question*, in which the famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, as applying to Episcopal Methodism. Admission to the second lecture 25 cents.

SOCIAL, ENTERTAINING AND BENEVOLENT.—The ladies of Trinity M. E. Church and congregation, will hold their Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival at Continental Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, June 23, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Guests will be entertained with brief addresses, good music, strawberries and ice cream, and each other's society. Tickets 50 cents, (to be had at the door,) and no collection or subscriptions to be called for. The proceeds to furnish a Library for the Sabbath School.

STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM FESTIVAL.—There will be a Strawberry and Ice-Cream Festival held in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Church. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Single Tickets, $1; every additional Ticket, 50 cents.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE. The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to	$150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to	250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to	175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to	250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to	250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	125 to	150
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to	100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	65 to	200
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to	75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		30
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled		12
SILVER LEPINES		8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to	$20 00
PINS	1 50 to	25 00
BRACELETS	3 00 to	50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to	25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to	60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	8 00 to	120 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to	60 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to	10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 00 to	15 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to	15 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 50 to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	[illegible] to	6 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to	$1200 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	25 00 to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to	250 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to	600 00

&c. &c. &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to	$8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	11 00 to	16 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to	22 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to	22 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	12 00 to	16 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st. [illegible] P. D. GATES, No. 25 Broadway.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—Bellini's Grand Opera of I PURITANI will be given for the last time on FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, 1855, by the LAGRANGE OPERA TROUPE. Principal roles supported by Madame ANNA DE LAGRANGE, Signor RAFAELLE MIRATE, Signor MORELLI, and Signor GASPARONI. Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor ARDITI. The public are respectfully informed that the engagement of these celebrated artists will not extend beyond the first day of July, and will most positively afford the public the LAST OPPORTUNITY of hearing them. Seats, for One or the Six Representations, may be secured at the Academy, at HALL & SON'S, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music store. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½. Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock. FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, 1855. Grand revival of Balfe's Spectacle Opera of THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK. Caterina Cornaro, niece to Andrea..........Miss Louisa Pyne. Adolph de Courcy, a French Knight..........Mr. Harrison. Lusignano..........Mr. Holman | Moncenigo..........Mr. Horncastle. Andrea, a Patrician of Venice..........Mr. Borrani. New Scenery, Costumes, Accessories, Banners, Arms, Marches, Full Orchestra, Grand Ballet. Conductor..........Mr. G. F. Bristow. SPECIAL NOTICE. Tickets..........Fifty cents. Private Boxes..........Five dollars. Orchestra Seats..........One dollar. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

GERMAN OPERA.—WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome-st.—On FRIDAY, June 22, second time of Donizetti's grand opera of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. Principal characters sustained by Mme. MARTINI D'ORMY and Mme. SORTTNER, Messrs. QUINT, MULLER, SORTTNER. Musical Conductor..........Mr. Robert Stoepel. Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Stalls and Secured, $1; Parquet and Dress Circle, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c. Box office open from 8 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ISIDORA CLARK, THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, by request, will repeat her GRAND CONCERT IN YONKERS, On SATURDAY EVENING, June 23.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, June 18, and every evening this week. ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS Of a superior order, and "fun without vulgarity," and the beautiful Burlesque on the Opera of SONNAMBULA. Amina, (the black Somnambulist,)..........Miss Blanche. Gumbo, (pledged to Amina,)..........G. S. Buckley. Dan Tucker..........W. Paxton. Lazy Joe, (in lub with Susannah,)..........R. B. Buckley. Aunt Sally..........T. B. Waddleton. Deacon Ducklegs..........J. A. Lonsdale. Susannah..........Miss Andrews. Commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 663 BROADWAY. One week more of the Burlesque NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Which has been greeted on each performance with TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE. Preceding Baby Show, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c. Performances every evening at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3. Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets admit four persons.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, the Complimentary Benefit to Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH, Prima Donna Contralto of the late Havana and Academy of Music Opera Troupe. ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES. Two acts of the Opera of ROMEO AND JULIETTA, and the second act of LUCREZIA BORGIA, and a Grand Concert. The following eminent artists have volunteered their services, and will appear: Madame BERTUCCA MARETZEK, Signora FERRARI, Prima Donna, (Her first appearance in Opera.) And the Little Phenomenon, ADELINE PATTI, and Signor BOLCIONI, Signor BADIALI, Signor CUTURI, Signor COLETTI, Signor ROCCO. A Grand Orchestra..........Conductor, Signor LA MANNA.

PROGRAMME—PART I. A GRAND CONCERT.
1. Overture from Giraldi..........Full Orchestra.
2. Aria, from the Barber of Seville, by..........Signor Cuturi.
3. Romanza, from Opera Beatrice di Tenda..........Signor Coletti.
4. Cavatina, from the Barber of Seville, Signorina Adelina Patti.
5. A canto Aria..........Sig. Rocco.
6. Romanza, from Normanni..........Sig. Badiali.
7. Jenny Lind's Celebrated Echo Song..........Sig. Adelina Patti.
8. Cavatina, from the Lady of the Lake..........Signora Vietti.
PART II. The popular second act of the opera, LUCREZIA BORGIA. Lucrezia..........Signora Bertucca Maretzek. Gennaro..........Signor Bolcioni. Duke Alfonso..........Signor Coletti.
PART III. The last act of ROMEO AND GIULIETTA. Giulietta..........Signora Ferrari. Romeo..........Signora Vietti. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $6. A portion of the Third Circle has been appropriated for the accommodation of respectable colored persons. Admission 25 cents.

BLACK PIANIST!—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, the Ethiopian Thalberg, only 10 years of age, whose extraordinary performance have excited the admiration and astonishment of the profession who have witnessed his private rehearsals, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, commencing at 8 o'clock. Master LUCA will be assisted during the Concert by his Brothers and the celebrated Sable Vocalist, Miss ALLEN. During the evening he will perform Liszt's Concerto, by Hertz, and Wallace's "Polka de Concert." Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S Music Store, ELY & MUNGER'S, No. 512 Broadway, and at BENNETT & CO.'S, No. 300 Broadway.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY EVENING, June 22, will be acted THE PAINTER OF GHENT. Roderick..........Mr. E. Eddy | Euphemia..........Mrs. Frost. To be followed by the American Farce, called MAHITTABLE ANN OR, HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. After which the Laughable Sketch of THE ERRATIC DUELIST. To conclude with the Petite Comedy of PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, June 22—In the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, two pieces: WHO SPEAKS FIRST, and THE MAN AND THE TIGER. Evening at 8 o'clock, the beautiful and popular Moral Drama of MADELAINE. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; the MAMMOTH GIRL, the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children, under ten, 12½ cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS, NO. 45 BOWERY.—H. FRANCONI & B. RUNNELLS, Proprietors. New attraction for the week—Engagement of the female Equestrian, M'LLE MARIE, from the Cirque Olympic, Paris. Second week of the Shakespearean Clown, W. F. WALLETT. Mons. FRANCONI, with his splendid Horses, Bayard and Jester. LEVATER LEE and his talented Children. R. RUNNELLS and T. NEVILLE, in their pleasing acts; together with many other novelties which will be enumerated in the Bills. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children, half price; Pit, 12½ cents. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HORACE GREELEY IMPRISONED IN PARIS.—Horace Greeley is one of the Crystal Palace Directors, and was imprisoned in France because a piece of Statuary belonging to a Mr. Lechesne, was injured on its way to the New-York Exhibition. This now famous piece of Statuary can be seen at the CRYSTAL PALACE. It was exhibited at the great London Exhibition, and was the chef d'œuvre there. Thousands will visit it daily. There is an incident connected with this piece of sculpture now which will render it an object of interest for ages. SAMUEL BREEVOORT, Acting Superintendent.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Some additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

FOUR NATIONAL MEDALS SHINE BRIGHTLY,
Of which counterfeits cannot boast;
On the "MAGNETIC POWDER" of LYON—
Sure death to the whole insect host!
Fleas, bedbugs, mosquitoes and roaches,
By the Powder die quickly away.
E. LYON on label, his depot
Is 424 in Broadway.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE. JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXVI.
The footman had just left his doorway bell,
And ran to answer Blackstone's early ring—
But when he learned its import, shook his head—
"He couldn't tell—but he would call Jane King."
(That was the name of Julia's waiting-maid.)
"Be seated, Sir, until I hither bring
Miss Jane." She came. "Miss Julia was no better;
But if your name is Story, here's a letter."
Those persons must indeed be singular who are content to abide the evils of a tanned, freckled, sallow, red, rough or pimpled face, when it is notorious that GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is all that is required to make the skin as clear as crystal and as white as snow. Equally eccentric must be that lady who rejoices in a masculine moustache, and purchases a head of red hair, when it is as well known that GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE will completely eradicate superfluous hair, while his HAIR DYE is equally certain to color it to a brown or black. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparations can be obtained, genuine, at his depot, No. 67 Walker st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

J. & J. C. CONROY—No. 65 Fulton-st., (removed from No. 52,) Importers and manufacturers of FISHING TACKLE, in all its branches, wholesale and retail. Nets and Seines of all kinds. The Trade supplied on reasonable and accommodating terms. Importers of Dixon & Son's and Hawksley's Powder and Doom Flasks and Shot Pouches. Walker & Cox's Percussion Caps, Eley's and Family Cutlery. Rods and Reels repaired.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 462 Broadway, or their agent, J. E. PLATT, No. 75 Murray-st.

The Suspension of Governor Reeder and Other Kansas Officers for Their Land Purchases.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20.

The orders of the President suspending Governor Reeder and Judge Johnson and U. S. District-Attorney Isaacs from the execution of their functions as United States officers in the territory of Kansas until they shall satisfactorily explain their "apparent" violation of the acts of Congress and regulations of the Department, as regards their purchase of the lands of Kansas, half breed reserves, appeared in the *Union* of yesterday, together with the correspondence leading to it.

The order to Governor Reeder was delivered to him on the eve of his departure from New-York, on his return to Kansas, and it will be seen that it did not prevent his procedure. He will go and take care of his private interests there, and make the "satisfactory explanations," at leisure. Governor Reeder admits the practice by himself and his official associates, and, further, he claims the right to make such purchases. The suspension of the functions of the Governor will, therefore, be permanent.

Perhaps it was thought judicious to displace Gov. Reeder in order to prevent an expected collision between the *de facto* and the *de jure* authorities of the territory. There will now be no danger of the interruption of the public peace in Kansas, for the Missouri party has carried every point at which they aimed, and which could, in the nature of things, be at present accomplished, except the threatened hanging of Reeder. One would suppose that, if the purchases complained of, were illegal, they would be simply null and void—and as if never made. But it may be alleged that the territorial officers were guilty of some misconduct in regard to the purchases, or rather attempt to purchase.

There must be some charge of this kind, as the basis of the government order. It has been said, for instance, that these officers, including Gov. Reeder, had acted in a disorganizing manner, and set a bad public example, by denouncing the policy on the right of the United States Government to withhold the Indian lands from public sale. If they, or if Gov. Reeder did this, it was a grievous fault; and it is most extraordinary that the Government did not immediately dismiss them all, instead of waiting till this late day to see whether Gov. Reeder would resign or not, as earnestly solicited.

ION.

MEXICO.

The Pronouncement At Monterey.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 2d inst., received per steamer *Nautilus*, translates the proceedings of the insurgents along the Mexican frontier, from the *Noticioso del Bravo* of the 29th ult. It says:

For our part and from reliable correspondence, we are enabled to give the assurance, as understood from good sources.

That Santiago Nidaurri, formerly Secretary to the Governor of Nuevo Leon, had retired to Villa Aldama, where he pronounced for the liberty of Monterey, the capital, in which, after some resistance, he entered triumphantly.

That villages, where the dictatorial Government had sent to levy contributions with war and violence, as at Salinas, where a demand was made for six thousand dollars, have resisted the exaction and placed this sum at the disposition of the said Nidaurri.

That these facts have been directed in very flattering terms to those of their friends residing in this city, inviting them to join and give their vote in the formation of a plan of operations.

That Signor J. M. Carvajal, who has also prepared the revolt of several villages and the coöperation of their most prominent citizens, has determined to unite with Nidaurri to give his aid to the revolution. That Guerrero has pronounced. That the same has been done by Agualeguas, Marin, Cerralvo, Los Aldamas, El Paso del Zacate, and many other places.

That the plan of Guerrero and the other places mentioned above embraces the overthrow of Santa Anna, such a Constitution as the nation may establish, the Comonfort tariff, the abolition on the frontier of taxes for five years, the free introduction of provisions, the abolition of prohibitions on the introduction of cotton fabrics, the declaration that for smuggling there shall not be a greater penalty than the loss of property, that all the revenue thus obtained shall be expended in the defence of the frontier against the Indians, and that this shall continue to be thus applied until the extermination or entire reduction of this enemy.

That the forces of the freemen (*libres*) number to this moment near a thousand men, that they are rapidly augmenting in pecuniary resources, because there the people, unawed by the menacing presence of the soldiery (*guachos*) manifest a genuine voluntary spirit.

That Mardoqueo(?), with abject fright, has fled from Mier with more than a hundred dragoons.

And finally, that within a very few days, thus Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and the greater part of Tamaulipas will have forever broken the galling yoke of the bandit styled His Serene Highness.

Viva la Libertad! Death to the boasters, and to their prototype, the immoral Santa Anna!

The same paper has further news from the South, in which it says that the city of Juanajuato is in possession of the insurgents, where they have captured guns and other munitions of war to a considerable extent. The people of Juanajuato is said were prompt in furnishing aid in money and provisions.

Since the publication of this bulletin further news has arrived, to the effect that Victoria and Saltillo, with several other places, had joined the revolution. The movement is fast gaining strength and is evidently very popular. Matamoros is now under martial law, which would argue that the present guardians of that city were becoming somewhat alarmed. A few weeks will show with what cause.

The above is of course a one-sided view of the insurrection.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Abandoned.—Among some twenty inebriates, who were arraigned in the Police Courts in Boston, on Wednesday morning, was a young girl of fifteen years, whose rare beauty seemed strangely out of place in a criminal court. A year ago she was the pride and honor of her friends in Cambridge, and enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. An intimacy with a student at Harvard, a rich man's son, eventuated in her ruin. She was driven in disgrace from the parental roof—an outcast. Where could she go? The haunts of vice and the grave were open to her. She hesitated. At fifteen the grave looks dark and forbidding—she entered a fashionable brothel, where she has since consorted with the lost and abandoned of her sex. This was her first appearance in the Police Court; there is a strong and painful presumption that it will not be her last. She evidently felt her degradation keenly. A light fine imposed upon her was kindly paid by a friend, and she was permitted to depart in peace. Who shall say that the outcast was less sinned against than sinning!

The launch of the new steam frigate *Merrimac* took place on Friday from one of the ship houses at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Some twenty thousand visitors assembled to witness the spectacle. All accounts agree in stating it to have been a splendid launch. The frigate entered the dry-dock immediately, and the work necessary for her completion will be pushed forward with all possible despatch, so that she will probably be ready for sea before many weeks have elapsed. The vessel is pierced for sixty guns, but her armament will be something less. On her forward deck she is to carry a heavy pivot gun, which can be trained in any direction of her armament: "It is intended to supply this steam frigate with the two 10-inch pivot guns alluded to, weighing over 10,000 pounds each, with 24 9-inch carriage guns, and 14 heavy 8-inch broadside guns, weighing 6,300 pounds each. The guns and carriages are of peculiar construction, the former, very large at the breech, and beginning to taper abruptly near the centre, terminating small at the muzzle. They are now casting at Alger's foundry, South Boston, and are well worthy the attention of those interested in warlike equipments. *These guns are provided with an elevating screw* and will elevate 9 deg. 45 min. and depress 7 deg. 30 min. They are provided with carriages of a new model, having no after trucks. The guns thus provided will be more steady upon the deck, and not so liable to break from their breechings, at sea, while in firing the recoil will be sufficient to throw them back. The *Merrimac* is of 4600 tons capacity."

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 18th says: Yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, a boatman, Jerome Van Gelder, boarding at the Franklin Exchange, West Side, inquired of the landlord, D. Town, for some spirits to wash the lame shoulder of one of his horses, and was directed to look upon the lower shelves in the bar. He did so, and brought out a bottle, asking what it was, saying it did not taste like whisky. Mr. Town told him it was some stuff belonging to the canal boys, and used for washing sores, &c., and asked him if he had swallowed any of it. Van Gelder said no, but he "had tasted it," and went out to the barn. In a few minutes a boy ran into the house informing Town that Van Gelder was very sick. He was immediately called to the house, and medical aid was brought in about twenty minutes. When the physicians were called the jaws were firmly locked, and were with difficulty pressed open to admit emetics. All efforts to revive the unfortunate man were unavailing, and in an hour and a half from the time of taking the "wash," life was extinct. Dr. [illegible], who was one of the physicians, and who was unable to assist till [illegible], informs us that the contents of the bottle were vitriol and sugar of lead. The man probably swallowed some without his own knowledge, as he protested so long as he could use his voice that he had only tasted it.

A late Montreal paper says: "On Sunday, while the congregation was coming out of the parish church on the Place d'Armes, a stone suddenly fell from one of the towers, and cut off the toes of one of the feet of a person standing below. The stone proved to be the cap of the pinnacle on the northwest corner of the western tower. The cause of its falling is supposed to be the attachment of the fly of a large flag, whose staff was planted in the tower, to the stone which fell; the flag was thus made to draw like a sail, and in a puff of wind loosened the stone from its bed in the mortar. It is almost miraculous that more mischief was not done. The stone weighed 368 lbs., and fell from a height of 250 feet.

The coming anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is to be celebrated in Boston by national salutes; a grand procession of the Fire Department, and inspection by the City Government; Military Parade; Regatta; Dinner at Faneuil Hall for City Government and invited guests, and a magnificent display of fire works in the evening. The different processions will meet during the day, in Tremont Temple, when an oration will be delivered by Rev. A. A. Miner.

A wealthy resident of Whitewater, Wisconsin, by the name of Elias Long, had a disagreement with his wife, and she finally left him and took up her abode at a neighbor's house. He subsequently wished her to sign a deed for some land, and upon her refusal, bought a quantity of arsenic and threw it into her neighbor's well. The crime was discovered in season to avert fatal consequences, and Long was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State Prison.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "We learn that an effort is being made to get up a Stock Company for the manufacture of paper. The proprietors of Wyandotte are offering great inducements, but we hope the works will be located here, and are sure the printers will welcome the day when they are not obliged to send abroad for paper. This city pays at least from $2,000 to $3,000 a week for printing paper alone."

Rev. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, says the Hampshire *Gazette*, is in ill health, and has been voted a vacation of from four to six weeks. He has gone to Saratoga, and may possibly visit Europe. A number of his parishioners have contributed $1,100 to be presented to him as a testimonial of their esteem. A few young men of the parish transmitted $50 to him before he left.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* relates that on Saturday evening last, a farmer named Robert Truesdale was robbed of $800 by highwaymen, on the road between Covington and Williamstown. He was seriously beaten by the robbers, and a large bull-dog which accompanied him and fought nobly for him, was killed. The villains have not been apprehended.

The iron ship *City of Montreal* has made another good run—to Liverpool in 14 days from Portland. Her previous trip was made in 13 days. Her cargo of ice was immediately taken by the Government, for the use of the troops in the Hospital at Scutari, to which port she was at once dispatched. We doubt not her cargo will turn out a good speculation.

In Levant, Me., recently, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly went out into a field and took with them their child, in a willow cradle. They built a fire near to the cradle to drive away the insects, and during their temporary absence the fire spread to the cradle, ignited it, and the child was burned to death.

State elections will take place on the first Monday of August in Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas; in Tennessee on the first Thursday of the same month, and in North Carolina on the second Thursday thereof; in Maine on the second Monday of September, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday in the same month.

Gov. Gardner of Mass. has issued a Proclamation stating that the articles of amendment of the Constitution submitted to the people on the 23d of May last, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the voters, and that they are now a part of the Constitution of the State.

The Marshall *Statesman* reports a severe frost in that vicinity on Monday night last. It is feared that it has caused much damage to various crops. It shows its effects more in low places than in those more elevated. How great or extensive the damage to vegetation, we have not learned.

The Springfield *Republican* is informed that the Hadley Manufacturing Company have just succeeded in making a nice article of paper from broom corn stalks. It says: "The article has been patented. We may say more of it after we have seen a specimen."

The Canker Worm is now despoiling the verdure of the orchards in West Cambridge and vicinity. Showers of whale oil soap, liquid guano, lime water, and strong ley, are recommended as the most efficacious remedies for this and other pests of fruit trees.

In Rutland County, Vt., at this time, not less than 700 men are constantly employed in quarrying marble. And there will be raised, during the present year, not less than 1,000,000 feet of marble.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, June 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are generally unchanged, small sales having been made, to day, at $6 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is essentially the same. The day's sales embrace small lots Java at 14¼c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; 150 Laguayra at 10½c.@11c.; and 1,400 Jamaica at 11¼c., ₽ lb. Rio is sparingly offered at rates above the views of buyers. Hence, it is inactive.

COTTON—Though not brisker, is firmer and becoming more so. The *Asia's* news, as received by telegraph, is not considered favorable; but it is believed that her letters will afford more encouragement. The advices from the South speak less sanguinely of the probable amount of the crop yet to be shipped thence. It is becoming a general impression that there is less Cotton remaining in the country than had been supposed; and in the interior towns, at latest dates, there was a very considerable deficiency in the quantity on hand, as compared with that at the same period twelve months since. Hence, it is likely that the supply of this crop yet to come forward will not be near so large as it has hitherto been expected to prove. The stock in this City now is computed at not over 50,000 bales—only about one-fifth of which is on the market. These circumstances induce more confidence among factors, who, to-day, appear less anxious to realize, and on this account, a stronger feeling has been perceptible in the trade. Prices, however, exhibit no material change. The demand is not animated. Spinners and shippers are buying most. Speculators are not doing much.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₽ lb.	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Middling	12	12¼	12½	12¾
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	14
Fair	13¼	13¾	14	14

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are dull and drooping. There is more offering, while the demand—chiefly for the home trade—is without improvement. The day's sales include 5,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$— 00 @ 8 62½
Ordinary State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Straight State	8 75 @ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	9 18¾ @ 9 37½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 75 @ 10 00
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 10 00
Extra Ohio	10 25 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½ @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 62½ @ 10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Canadian is less abundant, and is more stiffly held. 1,000 bbls. Common to Extra have been sold at $10@$11, mostly at $10½@$10½ ₽ bbl. Southern continues dull and heavy, with more offering and less inquiry therefor. The day's sales are computed at 1,500 bbls., at from $10 @$12 for the whole range, from Inferior to Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but firm, at $7 50@$9 25 ₽ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal was purchased to the extent of 180 bbls., at $5@$5 06¼ ₽ bbl.

FRUIT—By auction, sales were made of 500 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 50@$1 56¼, and 1,210 boxes do. Oranges, at $2@$3 18¾ ₽ box.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are rare and needed. Other kinds are dull and heavy, with more offering. 800 bushels good Michigan White brought $2 50. Rye is plentier, and less sought after, at $1 70@$1 73 ₽ bushel. Barley has not varied much. State and Western Oats are abundant, and selling slowly, at 50c.@57c. ₽ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and buoyant, with sales of 46,000 bushels, at $1 01½@$1 04 for inferior to mixed Western; $1 05 (nominally) for yellow Southern, and $1 20 for white do., ₽ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold, mostly at $1 ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard that 90 bales last year's crop were purchased at 19c.@22c. ₽ lb.

IRON—No important change has occurred in this line.

LATHS—Eastern are more inquired for, but at only $1 68¾ ₽ thousand.

LEAD—No further movements of interest have occurred since our last.

LIME—There have been 2,300 bbls. Rockland sold at 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₽ bbl., leaving the market bare.

MOLASSES—Sales transpired to-day, of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c.@30c., and a cargo of Nuevitas Syrup on terms not made public.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in good demand at 40c., but firmly held at 41c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are still unchanged. Linseed is in rather better request, and is now quoted at 86c.@87c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots, ₽ gallon. Lard Oil is about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is increasing in demand and value. 2,600 bbls. were taken to-day at $18 18¾@$19 25 for old mess; $15 37½@$15 50 for new prime; and $18 50@$19 for new mess,—closing with very little, if any, of any kind to be had under our highest figures. Cut Meats are in steady demand at old figures—300 pkgs. changed hands at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon is in moderate supply and demand at former rates. Lard is quiet, yet steady—sales having been made to-day of only 300 bbls. and tcs., fair to strictly prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₽ lb. Beef is salable and firm. 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15 25@$16 for repacked Mess, and $15 50@$17 for extra do., ₽ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $22@$26 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal at from $16@$20 ₽ bbl. Butter is obtained at 16c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ₽ lb. Cheese commands but from 6c.@10c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales of 160 tcs. were effected at $5 75@$6 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool continues in good request, at buoyant prices. Other kinds are as last noticed.

SUGARS—Are still active and very firm—the sales since our last including about 1,600 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6¾c. 80 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; and 450 boxes Havana at previous quotations. A lot of Texas was likewise disposed of, on terms not made public.

TALLOW—There were 6,000 lbs. Prime sold at 12c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 36c.@37c. ₽ gallon, the latter being the asking rate at the close.

FREIGHTS—The increased demands of ship-owners and the scarcity of produce checked business to-day. For Liverpool, there were engaged about 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., chiefly compressed at the latter rate, ₽ lb. The asking rates for Bacon were 15s.@17s. 6d. ₽ ton, and for Corn, 5½d.@6d. ₽ bushel. For London, some Naval Stores were said to have been shipped, including Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. ₽ bbl. For Glasgow, a parcel of Tar was taken, at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; while Bark and Fustic were quoted at 15s. ₽ ton. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 83 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three well built and commodious three-story and basement houses, with marble mantles, grates, gas fixtures, &c., &c., situated on J-st., three minutes' walk from 10th-st. Ferry, East Brooklyn, formerly Green Point. Terms made easy. Apply to S. S. FREE, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Or will exchange for City lots; two first-class brown stone houses in 34th-st.; the houses are 19 by 65 feet, four stories, replete with all the modern improvements, well built, and elegantly furnished. For further particulars apply to WALLER & SEELY, No. 440 8th-av., CHAS. MEEKS, Jr., No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, CHEAP—A fine house in Nevins-st., in complete order; a house and store in Pacific st.; and a small cottage in Willoughby-st. Ten per cent. in cash only required, to buy either of these houses. Apply to THOS. ADAMS & CO., 71 Wall-st.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The cottage residence, stable, coach-house and outhouses, together with eleven lots of ground, handsomely laid out with trees and shrubbery, and enclosed with a picket fence and gateway, at the corner of 88th-st. and the Bloomingdale Road. The above property is located on the finest spot on the island, very easy of access, the street being open from the Bloomingdale Road to 11th-av. Apply to M. WILSON, Gilsey Building, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, in the basement.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—One of the handsomest on the Hudson River, situated at Poughkeepsie, one mile from the Railroad Depôt. The house is new and large, built of brick in an elegant and most substantial manner, with piazzas on all sides. There are on the first story two parlors, one sitting, one large dining and two bedrooms, with bath rooms adjoining; on the second story there are eight or ten commodious bedrooms and bathrooms with hot and cold water. The attic has several finished rooms. The basement has all the modern improvements for kitchen and laundry, and a furnace. The house sits on a high bluff, commanding a splendid view up and down the river for 25 miles; there are four acres of land, a good garden, and all the necessary outbuildings. The place is known as the Capt. [illegible] place, and was built by him in the most complete and finished style at a cost of $32,000 two years ago. Inquire of STERLING & THAYER, No. 7 Nassau-st., or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

PEEKSKILL.—The subscriber offers for sale, a snug 2-story frame dwelling-house, with basement, situated in a pleasant and retired portion of the village of Peekskill, and now occupied by the owner. The premises are in complete order, having a furnace and bath room. A portion of the furniture will be sold with the premises if desired, and possession given about the first of July, inst.

Also, a side-hill lot, of about 10 acres, with grove in the rear 15 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt.

Also, about 1 acre on the east side of Washington-st., 5 minutes' walk of the depôt.

Also, about 2 acres on the west side of Washington-st., within 8 minutes of the depôt.

Also, a lot 50x150, on Paulding-st., inclosed by a substantial fence, and having a well of water, 10 minutes' walk to the depôt.

The four last-mentioned lots are elevated, having an extended view of the river and Highlands, and for beauty of location are unsurpassed. For particular information, apply to Messrs. GEORGE P. and THOMAS NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., or at Peekskill to WM. E. NELSON.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, 25 miles from New-York and half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depôt. The grounds contain about four acres; there are all kinds of ornamental shrubs, flower and fruit trees; a fine lawn and kitchen garden all under cultivation; stables, outhouses, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., or on the premises.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$14,000.—FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about 80 miles from New-York, nearly opposite Hyde Park, and about 4½ miles from Poughkeepsie, with a beautiful and extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, containing 229½ acres, with a good house, barn, carriage and woodhouse; water in the house from one of the best springs in the country. The farm can be divided into several beautiful country seats, and would be sold for $14,000, two-thirds of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Mrs. S. WARING, on the premises, or C. R. WARING, corner Barclay and West sts., New-York, or of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. 157 Broadway. River Side, Ulster Co., June 8, 1855.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very productive Farm of 110 acres, situated in Essex County, N. J., near the Passaic River, two miles from the village of Chatham, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. It consists of good grain and grass land; wheat and other crops growing and looking well. The house is old fashioned, but in good order, commodious and comfortable. The farm buildings are in good order and very convenient; walls and fences in good condition; about 10 acres are in wood. Two wells (one in the house) supplying very fine water, with a never failing stream on the place. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. McILVAINE, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st., or at No. 102 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of over 200 acres on Long Island, in good cultivation, with new house and good out buildings, well-watered, 35 miles from the City of New-York, within 2½ miles of the Railroad station. Land of the best quality. Inquire before 12 M., of ANDERSON & HALDEN, No. 100 Vesey-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—Seventeen miles from New-York on the Hudson River Railroad; house situated on Warburton-av., within five minutes' walk of depot, containing twelve rooms, attic and cellar, nearly one acre of garden ground, well laid out with fruit trees, vegetables and flowers, water in the wash room, dining room and bath room, up stairs. Inquire in MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods store, No. 289 Grand-st.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT GREENFIELD HILL, CONN.—A Mansion House with 1½ acres of land, shade and fruit trees, pleasant village, 4 miles from Fairfield and Long Island Sound. Inquire of T. B. BRONSON, near the premises, or SILAS DAVENPORT, No. 111 Broadway, room No. 36.

$3,250.—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—Location very select and view unsurpassed. House contains 10 rooms, &c. Ground 50x200 feet, with vegetables, shrubbery and choice fruit trees; within 150 yards of depôt. 22 miles from the City, and is offered at a bargain. Apply at VAN-LIEW'S Real Estate Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

HOBOKEN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Forty lots in West Hoboken. Prices very low, and terms very easy. Apply to R. E. HOUGHTON, 7 Jauncey-court.

TWO COTTAGES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE.—On 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Price $1,300 each. $800 can remain on bond and mortgage on each lot if required. Inquire of WM. WENCOTE, on the premises.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATAN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 13 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 36 Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—32 Lots, $25 to $150 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FACTORY ROOM WANTED.—In Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, or the upper part of this City; a building with sufficient yard room, for the purpose of manufacturing trunks, &c. Address TRUNKS, office of this paper, stating all essential particulars.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—From about the 1st of August next, by a gentleman and his wife, the upper part of a two-story house situated in that part of the City West of Broadway, and between Bleecker and 14th sts. Address TENANT, at G. & H. Miller's Bookstore, No. 645 Broadway, stating terms, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—On the west side of the City, below 28th-st.; not above 2d floor, for gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location, near the cars. Rent not to exceed $200 per annum, and one year from next May. Address B., Daily Times office, this day only.

OFFICE WANTED.—By a physician, in the vicinity of Union-square; a little below preferred. Address DOCTOR, at this office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. [illegible] MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

TO LET.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 210 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling house, No. 36 East 18th-st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 35 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 967, Baltimore, Md.

PREMISES TO LET IN LONDON.—The premises lately occupied by HAINES, SEGER & CO., on Richmond-st., London, as a wholesale dry goods house. The building has 30 feet frontage, has good cellarage and is suitable in every way for a large wholesale grocery, dry goods, and hardware establishment. The lease has four years to run, and possession can be given in three months. Apply to M. SEGER, or to T. A. HAINES. London, June 6, 1855.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island, 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and containing 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months, and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel house, No. 129 6th-st., containing eleven rooms, with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 201 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE.—A building of white marble, 100 feet front, in process of being built, near the City Hall. Apply to J. P. GAYNOR, No. 99 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the Hudson. The whole of the main floor of a fine, large new two-story brick house, comprising front and back parlor, three bed rooms, dining and slop rooms, beside the hall, piazza, &c. Situated a pleasant distance east of the village at Fishkill Landing, 2 hours from the City—price $300 for three months. Address E. BRETT, Fishkill Landing.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st., New-York. References—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 49 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated Celestial or Double Octave Pianos, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for Carhart, Needham & Co.'s world-renowned Melodeons, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES. Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wind plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octave, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $310, for sale for $220, with stool. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3 on Friday and Saturday.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Pianofortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, BOUDOIRS AND MELODIONS, new and old, in carved and plain cases, for rent at low rates, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these and other cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street pavement, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, No. 110 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Christiania,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	[illegible]
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at: Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at: Maitland and Newcastle.........Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich.........Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton. Castlemaine.........Mount Alexander. Ballarat. Sandhurst Agency.........Bendigo. Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 18, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 19, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 29th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pise,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athenes,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
Baden-Baden,	Frankfort-s.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Basle,	Genes,	Madeira,	Seville,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Mannheim,	St. Petersbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Milan,	Turin,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Moscow,	Venise,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Munich,	Vienne,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
		Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD and NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, the MANSFIELD and SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and the HURON and OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, (the three last named companies being consolidated under the name of the first named Company,) will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

A plan for adjusting the financial difficulties of the Company will be presented, and as a pressing necessity exists for prompt action, it is desirable that all interested be present in person or by proxy, prepared to act.

J. G. CAMP, J. R. ROBINSON, R. G. WOODWARD, WILLIS ROBINS, Committee.
June 20, 1855.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer, John Boofne, John S. Harris, Helmus M. Wells, William J. Decker, Thomas Gardiner, Francis P. Schoals, George W. Platt, John R. Lawrence, Tounis W. Quick, Christ'r Champlin, John S. Roberts, George C. Peters, Francis P. Furnald, Joseph Rudd, John T. Fisher, Charles Burkhalter.

David E. Wheeler, Alex'r Rummill, Jr., and Arthur L. Levy, were duly elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Bank subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
B. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30 to July 5. By order of the Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary. Cleveland, June 1, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—New-York, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 28 Wall-st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The subscribers have $100,000 to loan, in various sums not exceeding $20,000, on first-class improved property in the City of New-York, or upon good farms within 50 miles. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st. Real Estate of every description sold by private contract.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, June 13, 1855. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 61 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

ADVANCES IN CASH—Made upon Ships for 1,000 [illegible] at sea or in port, and upon [illegible] merchandise generally, and upon all Bank and Railway Securities. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

INSURANCE.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st. New-York, May [illegible], 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Theodore W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoun, David S. Kennedy, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wylie Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th month, [illegible], 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. [illegible], Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. [illegible], Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, [illegible], Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. [illegible] White, Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John [illegible] Walker, John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. B. Marshall, Abraham Bell, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. [illegible].
GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 50 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue B. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson, Wm. H. Dupuy, Thomas [illegible], Samuel Jessup, John S. Reynolds, Daniel B. Taylor, Jeremiah G. Lugar, George C. Logan, Andrew J. [illegible], Cyrus T. White, F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., J. Wade Wilson, E. H. Bimbark, David S. Holmes, George Reed, James H. [illegible].
J. WILSON FREEMAN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President. STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary. D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 19 Wall-st., New-York. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES. No. 22 William-st., and No. 175 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New-York, June 18, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY, July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and desirable improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dark, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—This new and spacious Hotel, situated in the most healthful and beautiful city on the Hudson, alike noted for its magnificent drives, pure atmosphere, beautiful scenery and splendid country seats, affords to the man of business or the quiet pleasure-seeker attractions to be found in no other city of this State. Furnished rooms, singly or in suites, from $6 to $14 per week, with board. THEODORUS GREGORY, Proprietor. Address T. H. GREGORY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This house is now open for the reception of visitors. The usual regular line of stages has been established between the landing and the house, running in connection with the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats. The authorized agent of the proprietors will be found at the landing and the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, Oak Hill Station, opposite Catskill. Passengers will save themselves expense and trouble by giving their checks to him. BEACH & CO. June 11, 1855.

BOARDING AND SEA BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—The house is very pleasantly situated, near the sea, commodious and well shaded; the grounds are extensive; fine sea and land views, combining all the requisites for a pleasant Summer residence, 3 miles from Vanderbilt's landing, and one mile off the plank road; stages six times a day. Inquire of J. LAWRENCE, at JOSEPH MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depôt. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, with rooms in single or double suites. Scenery magnificent, water soft, fruits of all kinds abundant, and every means of comfort. Apply for circulars at No. [illegible] Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

WAVERLEY HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished apartments at moderate prices, with the best of hotel attendance, can be had in this admirably located house, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. Meals well served can be had if required. CHAS. N. SHELLEY.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 14 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. J. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½ cents a pound; White Lead, 7 cents do.; Zinc, 8 cents; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Varnishes of every description at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN H. SMITH, Agent.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand, No. [illegible] Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of paints, oils, window-glass, &c., &c. The most approved brands of French and American zinc paints, English white lead, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM MORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.

We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes; suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurs but that the adoption and proper understanding of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate. Its immediate adoption is demanded as well by the interests of the company as the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of this method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, light and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.—J. T. MOULTON will sell on MONDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock, on the ground, 115 VILLA SITES. The lots vary in size from 25x100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the Bay and Ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world; good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and then steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water. Terms easy. The steamer NORWALK will leave Amos-st. 9½ and 12½, Spring-st. 9¾ and 12¾, and from Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Free Tickets, Maps and full particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER, No. 2 Nassau-st., or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 10th day of April, 1852, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible], &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURGH, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 10 o'clock, P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The Emmaline Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible]. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 149 acres and 62.5 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 162. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmundson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 215 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 160. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 94 acres 68 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornberg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 85 acres 122 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 212. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 99 years from 1st of April, 1849, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1858, and thenceforth $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex. McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 82, page 388, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 50 feet in front and in rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructions known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depots, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 30 Burden Cars, 380 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 P. M., all the property of the late GUILFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, situated in the borough of Guilford, Conn., consisting of a well arranged Machine Shop, 130 by 40 feet, two stories, with a large attic, cupola and bell, one foundry building, 130 feet in length, one store-house and wharf, one blacksmith shop, forge, anvils and bellows, one two-story dwelling, designed for a boarding-house, barn and garden connected therewith, and about 7 acres of upland and meadow. One steam engine of 15 or 20 horse-power, nearly new, steam pumps, &c., about 500 feet of shafting, pulleys and belting, one large heavy engine lathe, with boring machine attached, nine engine lathes of various sizes and patterns, 1 planer, 2 upright drills, flasks, patterns, circular saws, tumbling barrels, grindstones, &c. The situation of this property, being near the centre of a very pleasant and healthy village, its proximity to the N. H. & N. L. Railroad, and water navigation, renders it a peculiarly favorable location for the prosecution of any kind of manufacturing business. The Lathes and other machinery will be sold at private sale, if application is made previous to the public sale; but on that day the whole will be sold without reserve, as a whole, or in such parts as may seem the most desirable. For further particulars, inquire of SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, Agent, Guilford, Conn., or of WM. FAULKNER, No. 4 Sandford's Block, New-Haven.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,—MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CHAIRS, &c., &c.—E. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Friday, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 60 Beekman-st., a large and general assortment of good new and second hand furniture of every description. It will comprise, in part, several suites of mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatelle and haircloth, rosewood and mahogany chairs, French bedsteads, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, tête-à-tête and rattan chairs, carved rockers, dining and extension tables, in oak, black walnut and mahogany, large French plate mirrors, oil paintings, spring seat chairs, all patterns; carpets, oil cloths, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, the balance of curl maple and Boston rocking chairs. Also, children's do., tables do., &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

E. W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture in house No. 72 25th-st., near 13th-st., well worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade, as the whole will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and consists of a splendid rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rich carpets, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, French pier and oval mirrors, solid rosewood parlor suite, cost $800; rosewood marble-top etageres, arm and reception chairs, curtains and shades, sofas, tête à têtes, elegant rosewood center tables, oil paintings, costly mantel ornaments, &c., with a large and valuable variety of chamber and basement furniture, elegant hair mattresses, beds, extension dining table, crockery, cutlery, 10 pair gold band shades, silverware, china, &c., making the entire furniture of 18 rooms. Catalogues can be obtained at the house. No postponement.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner of William, an extensive assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-fortes, an organ suitable for a church or club room, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, do. chairs, black walnut dining and tea tables, rosewood furniture, with or without marble tops, mirrors, bookcases, writing desks, French bedsteads, curled hair mattresses and palliasses, mahogany washstands, enameled furniture, centre-tables and pier do., oil paintings, a large assortment of clocks from last sale, silver plated and glassware, china sets, refrigerators, iron safe, &c., &c., to pay advances. Sale positive without reserve. Catalogues at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of a City manufacturer, on FRIDAY, (to-day,) at 10½ o'clock, at store corner of Broadway and Duane-st., a large stock of custom-made furniture, sold by order of J. W. BIXBY, Esq., Mortgagee, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture. The whole to be sold without reserve. The articles can be examined at any time before the sale. Parties buying for shipping can have their goods boxed at a reasonable charge. Also, a large invoice of gilt frame mirrors, oil paintings, rich decorated china and silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY, June 22, at No. 16 Wall-st., at 10½ o'clock, importer's closing sale of fine old wines, brandies, &c., most of which are very old and high cost, and were purchased in Europe before the late failures of vintages. Rudolph's Sherries, 1821; Amontillado, Romano's do., 1841; Southside and E. I. Madeiras; Burgundy and Ophy Ports; Otard, Hennessy, Martell's and London Dock Brandies; Havana cigars. Sale positive.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Important and peremptory sale of Household Furniture THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.—An immense assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECULATORS' CHANCE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., large lot of Havana cigars, 200 demijohns French cognac brandy. Also, rich assortment of household furniture; rich parlor and chamber suites, in satin, brocatelle and hair cloth; chairs, bureaus, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 81 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels and Merchandise at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, [illegible] Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.
Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left for sale with [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FIRE CRACKERS, STARCH AND BRANDY.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, we 31 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, claret, champagne, teas, coffee, chocolate, tobacco, cigars, liquors, knives, scissors, pistols, files, saws, clocks, hammers, scales, vest patterns, coats, pants, indigo, &c., 500 boxes fire-crackers.

PEREMPTORY MORTGAGE SALE OF THE OWASCO WOOLEN FACTORY AT AUBURN.—Under and by virtue of two judgments of foreclosure and sale, the subscriber will sell at public auction at the Western Exchange, in the city of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that valuable real estate, mill property, water privilege, &c., known as the Owasco Woolen Factory, situated on the Owasco Outlet in the city of Auburn, being the piece of ground, with all the water privilege, buildings and outhouses, lately owned by the Auburn Woolen Company, and being all the property recently conveyed by the Trustees of said Company to Samuel Harris and Stephen Waterman, including all the machinery and fixtures of all kinds whatever, now in the mills lately belonging to said Woolen Company. All this valuable property will positively be sold as above to the highest bidder.—Dated Auburn, June 4, 1855.
THEODORE M. POMEROY, Referee.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Resolutions of the Board of Directors in relation to Dividend, passed this day:

1. *Resolved*, That out of the earnings of the Company ending on the 31st May ultimo, there be declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital of the Company, to be credited to the stockholders respectively on the books of the Company, as the stock was held at that date and paid them out of the proceeds of the unsold stock of the Company, when the same shall be sold at not less than its par value. Stockholders who may not wish to await the sale of the stock may in payment of their respective credits take the stock of the Company at its par value (certificates to be dated June 1, 1855,) at any time before it is otherwise disposed of, and they may unite their fractions of dividends for the purpose of taking full shares of stock.

2. *Resolved, further*, That for the purpose of providing means to pay the dividend this day declared, the President be authorized to sell the stock of the Company, or so much thereof as he may find necessary, at not less than its par value, and to issue proper certificates therefor.

[Dividends not over $25, and balances not over that amount, where the stock is taken to the extent of full shares, will be paid in cash, if desired.]
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency, will receive their dividends on application at our office, No. 52 Wall-st.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 12, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock, (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable so soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1853, payable 1883, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.

At any time on or after the 10th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.

Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 10th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds, will be made at the respective places of registry.
E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. CO., No. 28 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 13th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 23d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of July inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, Ohio, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the January and July (1855,) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois, will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1848, from Old $1,000, £200 and £100 Bonds. Coupon of July 1848, from £225 Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that a further dividend of twenty-two per cent. will be paid to the holders of outstanding certificates of claims heretofore issued by the Receivers of the above-named Bank, at their office in the city of Paterson, N. J., on and after the 25th June, inst., until further notice.
C. S. VAN WAGENER, } Receivers, &c.,
WILLIAM F. DAY, } of the
J. VAN ARSDALE, } People's Bank.
PATERSON, N. J., June 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the Bonds of the city of Wheeling, (Va.,) issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent. Bonds will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30, on presentation of the Coupons.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 30th June, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made this month will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOPBORROW, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
ap7 '54-lawly* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s10 '53-lawly* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 3, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
s10 '53-lawly* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 119 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, MERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and [illegible], are fully described with the causes, the symptoms [illegible] mode of treatment, in a plain, simple [illegible] language, easily understood. And [illegible] discover, by comparing her own symptoms [illegible] the nature, character, and causes [illegible] be spared much anxiety and suffering [illegible] becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some, whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume! It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—MRS. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 380 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attention of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never-failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 380 Houston-st.

NO FICTION.—AN APPEAL TO THE CANDID.—Dr. L. B. WRIGHT'S SCROFULOUS ANTIDOTE is the only medicine ever discovered that may be relied on for the cure of consumption and all other scrofulous diseases. It has performed more wonderful cures than all other medicines offered to the public. This medicine to the afflicted may be hailed as good news. Unlike other medicines, it will not deceive your [illegible] expectations. Also, Dr. L. B. WRIGHT'S LIQUID CATHARTIC OR FAMILY PHYSIC. A complete revolution in medicine. This physic is destined to do away with all other purgatives now in use. It is perfectly pleasant to the taste. Children, as well as adults, take it with pleasure. It operates thoroughly but gently, produces no nausea or griping; is the cheapest physic in use, and is truly and honestly the best bilious and alterative physic known. It is a perfect regulator of the stomach and bowels, and will not leave the bowels costive. As a worm medicine it is unequaled. No family should be without it. Sold wholesale and retail, at No. 409 Broadway, and at the principal drug stores throughout the United States.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 48 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
HARVEY CHAPMAN.

$2,500.—ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED.—In a pleasant, respectable business, which is now paying over $3,000 net profit per annum, and can be more than doubled by the assistance of a suitable partner. References exchanged. A full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name, G. L. L., this office.

$1,000.—A PARTNER WANTED.—With the above amount, in a respectable cash-paying business; large profits, and well established for the last ten years. This is a rare opportunity, as one of the Partners retires from business. Apply to C. B. HOWES, No. 84 Nassau-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—That probably never will occur again, to purchase a route of newspapers of 1,450 subscribers, 750 morning, (*Daily Times*,) 700 evening, all on the same ground, together or separate. Apply at No. 33 Barrow-st., near Bedford, New-York. N. B.—Clear profits, $25 or $30 per week.

RARE CHANCE.—SODA STAND FOR SALE.—Inquire on the premises, No. 141 Fulton-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY ATKIN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 186 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no commission, drumming, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:40 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:25, Dayton at 6:36, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't, C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 3:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 10:25 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE UTICA FROM NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 7, the Trains will run as follows:

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 7:45 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 8:40. Returning, leaves Trenton at 9:30 A. M., arrives in Utica at 10:20, in time for the 10:30 A. M. train East, or the 11 A. M. train West, on the New-York Central Railroad.

SECOND EXPRESS TRAIN—Will commence running on Monday, May 28, and leave Utica at 11:30 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 12:10. Returning, leaves Trenton at 1:20 P. M., arriving at Utica in time for the 2:30 train West, or 2:45 and 3:45 train East on the New-York Central Railroad.

THIRD MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 3 P. M., after the arrival of the Express Train from the East on New-York Central Railroad, and arrives at Trenton at 3:50. Returning, leaves Trenton at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Utica at 6:25.

All Freight going North will be taken on the first train in the morning, and all freight going South will be taken on the last train in the afternoon. No train will run on Sunday.

A daily line of stages will run to Boonville from the 11:30 A. M. train, and to Denmark from 3 P. M. train, passing through the villages of Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Talcottville, Turin, Houseville, Martinsburg, Lowville, and Denmark. Stages will also run from Boonville to connect at Trenton with the 9:30 A. M. train South, and from Denmark to connect with the 1:20 P. M. train South.

A regular line of omnibuses will run from the depot at Trenton to Trenton Falls, connecting with each train.
UTICA, May 3, 1855. S. KELLOGG, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train, will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5:15 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger 4:40 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:25, 4 and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 3:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 2. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
L. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 5 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2.25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., by
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston........Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston........Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Commodore*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin........$130. Price of passage, second cabin........$75.
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 56 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. No freight taken for Petersburg.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, June 23, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.
The steamer FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 27.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—The United States Mail Steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Thursday, June 21, and sail on MONDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier foot Robinson-st., N. R., touching at Havana on her return. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—In consequence of existing Quarantine regulations at New-Orleans, the CAHAWBA will not stop at Havana going out.

FOR RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond and Norfolk, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York. June.		Leave Ocean Port. June.	
19—Tuesday	7 A. M.	19—Tuesday	12 M.
20—Wednesday	7 A. M.	20—Wednesday	12 M.
21—Thursday	7 A. M.	21—Thursday	12 M.
22—Friday	8 A. M.	22—Friday	1 P. M.
23—Saturday	1 P. M.	24—Sunday	1½ P. M.
25—Monday	3½ A. M.	25—Monday	12 M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

SPLENDID EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT ON MONDAY, June 25. The new steamer THOMAS G. HAIGHT will leave foot of North Moore st., N. R., at 5½ o'clock; East River, foot of Broome st., 6¼ o'clock; 10th-st., 6½ o'clock; 26th-st., 6¾ o'clock, and proceed to Bridgeport, giving an opportunity to witness or unite in the grand Masonic Celebration at that place, or to have a day's enjoyment of the beautiful walks, drives and scenery peculiar to that locality. The boat will return the same night by moonlight. Music and refreshments on board. Tickets for the excursion, $1.

CHEAP EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION—A THOUSAND MUSICIANS ASSEMBLED.—For six cents one may have a sail to Staten Island, a stroll on that beautiful Island, and hear some of the finest music in the world. The annual meeting of the Germans for their great musical festival takes place next week, preparatory to which they give a grand rehearsal at Staten Island on SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING. The boats will run late, the night being moonlight. They will leave the Island as late as 10 o'clock.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half-price for children.

FISHING EXCURSION TO GREENPORT, L. I.—The splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave Catharine Market slip on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for this celebrated fishing ground. Returning, will leave Greenport on Monday at 9 A. M., making one of the most delightful fishing excursions ever offered, to the disciples of Isaac Walton. Passengers will please be on board before 11, as the boat will leave punctually at that hour. For further particulars, inquire of E. P. BELLOWS, No. 263 Water-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a large Dancing Saloon 112 feet long. A rare chance is offered to the public. Apply on board at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, June 22, fare 50 cents, by the safe and commodious double engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving pier foot of King-st. at 7½ o'clock; Amos-st., 8; [illegible]-st., E. R., 8; and Pier No. 3, North River, at 8½. Fishing tackle and bait on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 223 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, lamp glass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 29 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, 6th Mo. 18, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1855.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 155 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.
JOHN HALSEY, } Executors.
ap5-lawfm* WILLIAM HALSEY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 2 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855.
HENRY WALTERS, } Executors.
mh28-lawfm F* FREELOVE WALTERS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1855.
ISAAC WILLETS,
ARABELLA WILLETS,
mh23-lawfm F* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the residence of Charles Wood, No. 279 Pearl-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855.
CHARLES WOOD, } Administrators.
mh3-lawfm F* JONATHAN WOOD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, } Adm'rs.
d13-lawfm F* CHARLES A. NICHOLS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of Robert Brown, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated March 12, 1855.
mh13-lawfm F* JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sanford, at his residence, No. 86 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854. ABNER SANFORD,
d22-lawfm F* WILLIAM E. JONES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND,
d13-lawfm F* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of F. V. R. STANTON, No. 22 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 8, 1855.
je8-lawfm F* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 207 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1855. [j22-lawfm F*] HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 120 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855. JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
ja13-lawfm F* JAMES DAVIS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 152 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.
d15-lawfm F* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.
mh9-lawfm F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1855.
je1-lawfm F* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

EXPRESSES.

WINSLOW & CO.'S STEAMSHIP EXPRESS FOR PORTLAND.—Having effected arrangements with the New-York and Portland Steamship Co., we shall send a messenger by each Steamer in charge of all freight entrusted to our care. We also offer our services at Portland as forwarders to all parts of the State of Maine, British Provinces and the Canadas, either by our Expresses or the regular freight conveyances, or parties may desire. Office No. 124 Broadway, (at Pacific Express Co.'s,) where orders to call for goods may be left, or they may be sent to steamer, at Pier No. 12 North River, where our Messenger will be to receive and receipt for them. Next Express leaves by steamer WESTERNPORT, on Saturday, June 23.
WINSLOW & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. S. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for Sag Harbor, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., landing at Greenport, Orient Point, and Northport both ways. Fare to and from Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point $1 50; Northport, 50 cts. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves Pier foot Robinson-st., every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Rondout every morning at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1.—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. JOHN BOWNS, will commence running to New-Haven on SATURDAY, June 23, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7½ o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock.

A BARGAIN—STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Steamboat EDWIN FORREST, complete in every respect for immediate use. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, No. 250 West-st., or to A. B. Mills, No. 98 West-st.

COAL.

COAL.—300 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Coll'eries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 18th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 19th-av.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 22d-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, 25 cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., 26th-st. and 9th-av., and No. 115 Duane-st.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at this office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURSER, } Tax Commissioners.
WM. J. PECK.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prohibitory Law Meeting.

A meeting composed of about a thousand persons was held last evening at the open space at the junction of Greenwich and Eighth avenues and Thirteenth-street. The meeting was given under the auspices of the New-York City and the Ninth Ward Temperance Alliances. The non-arrival of a German brass band delayed the organization of the meeting. It was surmised the liquor dealers had bought off the band, which was the cause of their being non est inventus. At 8½ o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Jacob S. Miller to the Chair. Messrs. E. W. Carpenter and Wm. Bogart, Secretaries.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to hold a mass meeting with the view of discussing one of the greatest causes ever agitated in this country. Intemperance had been the greatest enemy we had had since the Revolution. It was an evil that was aiming to subvert our liberties, and was the fountain from which all other evils flowed. As a physician he could say that nine-tenths of the disease and sufferings of society grew out of intemperance. Had it not been for the temperance enterprise, America would have long since been called a drunken nation. The speaker in conclusion appealed to the meeting to interest itself in the Temperance Reform.

The President then introduced Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. L. said that to fill up the time before the regular speakers arrived he would make a few remarks. He alluded to the importance of the Temperance movement to high and low, the rich man and the laborer. To the laboring man particularly was this important, inasmuch as intemperance was deleterious to health, and not only that but it impoverished him.

The speaker then related some affecting instances of suffering, blasted hopes, and premature death of parents and the separation of children, resulting from intemperance. He asserted that our taxation could only be diminished by stopping the use of intoxicating drinks, and he hoped that all present would use their influence in the future to aid the Temperance cause.

Rev. C. J. Warren, of the City Temperance Alliance, then read an address of the Alliance to the people of the City of New-York. This address was a condensed argument in favor of prohibition.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved 1, That the security of our persons and property, depends upon the faithful observance and execution of the law, that our only hopes of the stability of our Republican Government, is in the enforcement of the law.

2. That in a Republic where the majorities govern there is no excuse for rebellious opposition to the law.

3. That when a majority of the people enact a law, then the same majority has not only the constitutional, but the physical power to enforce it.

4. That we the people, in mass meeting assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to sustain those in official authority to execute the law, and that we will make every effort to bring the violators of the law to justice on our own responsibility.

5. That the recent murder of a mother and wife by her husband while laboring under *delirium tremens*, in this City, is the natural fruit of the rum traffic, and should have an effect to incite every lover of his race to renewed and unceasing efforts to sweep out of existence a business so infamous in its character and so bloody in its effects.

6. That as the people have twice elected a Legislature, and in the only trial ever made, a Governor, instructed to enact a prohibitory law, we have no fears that the same people will elect either a Legislature or a Governor who will repeal the prohibitory law, only by enacting another that will more effectually secure the great object desired, viz.: the entire suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage.

7. Attributes the increased sale of liquor, with its attendant evils since the 1st of May, to the *quasi* official opinions and decisions which have declared that there is now no law, or at least no penalty against the indiscriminate sale of liquor.

8. Recites a portion of Mayor Wood's address in April last, in which he states that he has no discretion but to enforce the law until it is repealed, and then suggests that no reason exists why Mayor Wood should not immediately issue his proclamation requiring all persons who may have sold intoxicating drinks to cease from the traffic from and after the Fourth of July, and requiring the Policemen and the City authorities to arrest all open or discovered violators of the law, and bring them to trial.

9. Speaks in high terms of Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, for his avowed intention to see the law duly and justly enforced, and for the readiness with which he intercepted the formation of a large company of foreigners who would otherwise have been organized and armed for the avowed purpose of a violent resistance to the laws of the State.

Mr. Thompson was the next speaker. He argued that there was no reason why the Prohibitory Law could not be enforced in this City.

Mr. Wardrop, of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, and Mr. Poor, also made speeches.

Mr. Poor said that large numbers of small companies were now being drilled, in order to shoot down temperance men on the Fourth of July, were it attempted by them to enforce the Prohibitory Law. He spoke at considerable length on the question of the constitutionality of the law.

After a speech by Lieutenant De Camp, the meeting adjourned.

Methodism and Romanism.

On Thursday night a lecture was delivered at Knickerbocker Hall, Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the object of which avowedly was to prove the identity of the internal polity of Episcopal Methodism with that of the Roman Catholic system—besides which, the lecturer contended, the principles of church government adopted by that body of Protestants were opposed to Americanism. The hall is exceedingly spacious; it was not half filled, and the loud, resonant tone in which the address was recited prevented us from either hearing distinctly or pleasantly.

The argument of the speaker was entirely one of critical reference to the internal constitution of Episcopal Methodism, which he denounced as a system framed for the especial and exclusive benefit of self-constituted and authoritative priests. He affirmed that it places power in the irresponsible hands of the "preachers," any member, however innocent of moral criminality, being liable to expulsion, if the offender object to any feature limiting the prerogatives of the priesthood.

These positions the lecturer endeavored to substantiate from an examination of the fundamental constitutions of Episcopal Methodism. But we did not think he was eminently successful.

Fires.

Lightbody's ink factory, in Sixty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $1,000, at 5½ o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The same day, at 7:50 P. M., a stable in the rear of No. 90 Twentieth-street was damaged to the amount of about $200.

The alarm of fire at 10½ o'clock last night proceeded from the foot of Canal-street.

The following extracts are taken from a letter by Pliny Miles, the well-known correspondent of the "Boston Post," "Communipaw," author of Rambles in Iceland, &c.

LETTER FROM NEW-YORK.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

New-York, June 11, 1855.

Physicians, their Etiquette and Practice—The "old line" and the "new"—What is the Interest of the "Profession," the Public and the Press?

Once more in Gotham. Though my letters from Europe are not all published, I will give you an occasional line from whatever locality I happen to be in. Here there is always something to talk about. A "bombshell has fallen into the camp of the allied"—physicians and [illegible], and though there may be none killed, there appear by the cries to be a number wounded. Dr. Robert Hunter has had the temerity, nay, the disregard of the ordinary canons of professional etiquette, as a physician, to *advertise*! Yes, he has discussed, and the papers and the public say, with great ability, the subject of pulmonary consumption. * * The press applaud his boldness—of course publishers may be interested parties—and I think rightly, for I can see no earthly reason why the place, locality, name, claims, pretensions and discoveries of a physician should not be as duly and properly advertised, as a hotel, a new book, or the invention of a patent plow. But I suppose one thing, in medical science has made very few discoveries, and one reason for it is, that straight-laced professional etiquette, which says a "respectable" physician shall be sent to Coventry the very moment he has a new idea to communicate, a new locality to practice in, or a new theory to propound. Why, I remember once asking a physician if he would not, to save a valuable life, step over a little of that etiquette—making a particular case—and he said, "certainly not; one the man must first!" These are his very words; and though it may not appear fair to throw it in the face of the profession at large, it may be mentioned as showing what extremes will sometimes be taken. * * * *

I believe that in this as in every other good work, the interests of the public and the profession—and the press, too—are identical, and unless the medical practitioners are disposed to say that all other mundane affairs shall progress and improve, and "keep up with the advancing spirit of the age," except theirs, they better "look alive," lay some old rules on the shelf, advertise their claims, localities and discoveries—always provided they make any—and not leave their merits to crawl slowly into notice, while the public are left to "go it blind," or run after the merest quacks in the world. * *

This letter is not a "puff" for any man or set of men; nor is it intended to treat a most indispensable profession with disrespect, but a common sense appeal to their benevolence, their self-interest, and their desire to do good and advance the science of medicine while living by their labors. I repeat that I believe the interests of themselves, the public and the press are identical, and that independent of any extension of their advertising patronage, the first class journals would applaud and support any medical man or men who will honestly endeavor by publicity and discussion to put his profession among the "progressives." I have a grateful feeling towards Dr. Hunter, but I have a stronger feeling and wish, that a profession as important as the medical should, in its progress, imitate Mayor Wood's new police and "keep moving." A near and dear friend of mine—and whose name I will give to any one desiring it; who, by the way, did "Communipaw" the honor to name a son after him—living in the city of Baltimore, was about two years ago attacked by a cough and he went through every stage of coughing, night sweats, debility, loss of flesh and strength, and dreadful hemorrhage of the lungs. All this was under the care of two good physicians, one a particular friend of his. His life, on the score of ordinary probabilities, was not worth three months' purchase. I saw a cousin of his in January, 1854, and on asking him how my friend's case was, replied, "not the slightest hope." *But* he discharged his physicians, employed Dr. Hunter, took his inhaling remedies, and got well, and has been about his business for more than twelve months. His *friend*—the "regular" M. D.—(by the way, Dr. Hunter is an "M. D.")—has "cut" him—won't speak to him. Of course not. He is "mad" because my friend would not die—scientifically of course—under his hands, rather than live under the treatment of an "upstart," a man who advertises. I have seen my friend frequently and lately, and have it all from his own lips. My friend takes the *Post*, and has many years; and if I have not made a correct statement he will set me right.

I am too well known to you and your readers to need any further signature than that of your old friend and correspondent, COMMUNIPAW.

[Advertisement.]

Astor House.—The undersigned have renewed their lease of this house. It has been refitted, and is now in better condition than when first opened to the public.

New baths and water closets have been introduced upon every floor.

Its massive walls, its improved and complete ventilation, render it the coolest house in this City during hot weather.

In everything necessary to promote the real comfort of ladies and gentlemen it is second to none.

Its proximity to the Railroads enables our patrons to reach any portion of the City without delay, and at trifling expense.

It is situated in the healthiest Ward of the City, and the Park and open grounds opposite, present advantages unequaled.

Its convenient position for Merchants and for all parties connected with the great public enterprises of the country, is appreciated, and rooms are always in readiness for the accommodation of meetings, &c.

Breakfast from early morning until 11 o'clock. Dinner in Gentlemen's Ordinary, 1½ o'clock; Ladies' Ordinary, 2½ and 5 o'clock.

For the accommodation of business men, dinner will be served from 1 until 2½ o'clock.

Grateful for the past, we pledge ourselves to our patrons that every thing requisite for their comfort and happiness while under our roof, shall be provided without stint, and at a cost to them not exceeding that of any other first class Hotel in this City.

New-York, June, 1855. COLEMAN & STETSON.

[Advertisement.]

Fifty Thousand Dozen!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at James E. Ray's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the Daily Times with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of from FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased opinion.

James E. Ray, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Envelopes & Writing Papers—For the People.
Ditto, For the Governments.
Ditto, For Merchants.
Ditto, For Banks and Insurance Companies.
Ditto, For Lawyers and Physicians.
Ditto, For Railroads.
Ditto, For Institutions.
Envelopes in endless variety, and of superior excellence for all classes.
Writing Papers of every description.
Charles H. Lyon & Brother, Manufacturers, No. 25 Beekman-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS, originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Here is Health for All! Yes! For All!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas.—Archer Warner & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great depot, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Evans' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where zephyr cassimere suits are sold for $10; check Marseilles suits, $8 50; June linen suits, $2, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Liquor Cases.

The liquor cases were called up in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, when ex-Judge Lott, for the defendants, denied the jurisdiction of the Court, as it was not legally organized, inasmuch as the organization of it, under the late Consolidation Act, did not preserve to it that uniform organization and jurisdiction which the Constitution (Title 6, sec. 18) required in all City Courts; that the provision, under the Consolidation Act, conferred Judicial powers upon Supervisors which were not warranted by the Constitution, as they were mere County Officers, and unknown to the law as Judicial.

Richard C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney, urged that the decisions as to uniformity rested primarily with the Legislature, and that there was, in fact, no want of uniformity in the organization of the present City Court of Brooklyn.

Ex-Judge Hammond, counsel for defence, replied, contending that it was for the Judiciary to review the acts of the Legislature, as therein consisted the conservation of our Constitution; that the last act passed by the Legislature was not to be taken as the expression of their will in defining what should be the organization of all the City Courts under the clause of the Constitution cited; but that the first act, which was the Oswego act, was to be taken as the model or pattern. All subsequent acts not uniform with this were unconstitutional.

Decision reserved until Saturday next, and the Court signified the intention of proceeding with the criminal business, but the District Attorney was not willing to place prisoners upon trial until this question was disposed of.

The Court then adjourned.

Brooklyn Distilleries.

Most all of the liquor distillers in Brooklyn have suspended operations. This has created quite a panic among the venders of "Pure Orange County Milk," as they no longer can feed their consumptive cows on distillery slops. Housekeepers begin to look hopeful, children cry less, and mothers look smiling. Pure spring water is not half so bad in its effects as distillery swill strained through a diseased carcass.

Stabbing Affair at Hempstead.

On Tuesday last Mr. Oliver A. Miller, of Hempstead, was seriously injured by a man in his employ, who, while intoxicated, stabbed him with a knife.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week there were six deaths at this Hospital: Lorenzo Riss, Catharine Riley, Abraham Ten Eyck, Christian Gunter, Frederick Remington, John Thompson, (colored.)

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire in the City of Hudson.

The new city of Hudson, on Bergen Hill, was visited with a conflagration yesterday which destroyed property to the amount of at least $20,000. It broke out at 3½ o'clock in the morning, and originated in the Box manufactory of Mr. J. H. Hives. The cause of the fire is unknown. Mr. Hives' factory and adjoining lumber-yard were destroyed. His loss is estimated at $12,000, of which $3,000 was insured in Companies as follows: Excelsior Company, $1,000; Merchant's, $800; St. Nicholas, $700, and Beekman, $500.

The fire communicated to some dwellings owned by Alderman Geo. S. Gardner, of Jersey City, two of which were wholly destroyed, and another partially. Several buildings of less value, owned and occupied mostly by German families, were also destroyed.

The alarm of fire was sounded in Jersey City, and a portion of the Department repaired to the spot in time to be of great service, with their apparatus, in checking the further spread of the conflagration. The city has not yet organized a Fire Department, nor procured fire apparatus.

School Moneys.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County has received $1,786 71 as the allotted portion of the State School Fund for the County, and it has been apportioned at the rate of 17 cents for each child between the ages of 5 and 18 years:

	No. Children.	Appropriation.
Jersey City	5,437	$924 29
South Bergen	1,427	242 59
North Bergen	1,853	315 01
Harrison	330	56 10
Hoboken	1,281	217 77
Total	10,328	$1,755 76
Balance on hand		30 95
Total		$1,786 71

Nassau Hall.

Nassau Hall Commencement comes off on Wednesday, June 27th. The address before the literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday, the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, of New-York City. The trains leave Jersey City ferry at 8 and 10 A. M., and return in the evening.

County Workhouse.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Hudson have appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Shepherd, Holmes and Platt, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Workhouse for the employment of convicts in working out their fine and costs, instead of being committed to jail.

Festivals.

The festival of the Second Presbyterian Church was held at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, last evening, and like its predecessors, met with public favor.

The ladies of the Baptist Church will hold their festival this evening at Commercial Hall.

The festival of the ladies of the Methodist Church, in Hoboken, took place last evening. There was speaking by Rev. Mr. Whittaker, Pastor of the York-street M. E. Church, Jersey City, and by Mr. Ranson, of Jersey City, and other interesting exercises. It was a successful affair.

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* says that, though the late financial embarrassments of the times have diminished the resources of most of our Benevolent Societies, and among them those of the American Bible Society, largely, the income of that Institution, from New-Jersey, has been much larger during the past year than ever before.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, in St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Wm. H. Tillinghast and Phebe, second daughter of the late Henry S. Wyckoff, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Dr. Joseph S. Walter, of Alexandria, Va., to Sophie K., youngest daughter of John McKewen, Esq., of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, June 21, by Rev. Mr. Mormance, Mr. David Y. Wilson to Miss Cornelia J. Waters, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Harry Croswell, of Trinity Church, New-Haven, Conn., John McCracken, of San Francisco, Cal., to Anna P., eldest daughter of the late Henry J. Sandford, Esq.

Boston and California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Ebenezer Seymour, Mr. Harvey Baxter to Mary E., eldest daughter of G. S. Ely, Esq.

At New-Haven, Conn., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, Frank G. E. Winston, of Philadelphia, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late George Pollock Devereux.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 20, Ann E. Vaughan, aged 50 years. *This excellent and amiable woman*—whose humble life was one unvarying exercise of kindness to others, and of rigid self-denial—was suddenly cut off by the fatal casualty which occurred on Wednesday evening, on the corner of Eighty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. A run-away horse, swerving on to the side-pavement, struck her down and inflicted injuries which caused death in less than two hours. Mrs. Vaughan was a native of the island of Jamaica, where she was brought up in the family of the late Mr. Ricketts—on whose removal to Elizabethtown, N. J., she accompanied them. She was the companion of his daughter, the nurse and friend of her children and her children's children. Her quick intelligence, her warm affection, her unwearying watchfulness, her entire forgetfulness of self in the service of those she loved, with her Christian principles, her refined manners, her firm yet gentle spirit, endeared her as a friend even to those to whom she was comparatively a stranger, while by those whom she had learned to regard as her more special charge—the descendants of the Ricketts family—she was beloved, and will be mourned with overflowing hearts.

The funeral will take place this day (Friday) at 2 P. M., at St. John's Church, Elizabethtown. The friends of Mrs. Thorp Lawrence, of her son Ricketts Lawrence, and her son-in-law Cornelius L. King, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

The steamboat *Red Jacket*, for Elizabethport, leaves Pier No. 3, North River, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, wife of Andrew Kilpatrick.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] 26th-st., between [illegible] sts. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, William R. Haslett, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius, George W., Alexander C. and John H. Peillon and John Leveridge, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 227 Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 21, Louis Elliman, infant son of Robert B. and Catharine S. Carter.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 19 Pierrepont-st., on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, of consumption, Leonard Wyant, aged 58 years, 3 months and 29 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Degraw-st., between Smith and Court sts., South Brooklyn, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Newburg, on Wednesday, June 20, Anna Millikin, of Walden, Orange County, in the 23d year of her age.

In Philadelphia, at the residence of his son, on Wednesday, June 20, Jesse Everett, in the 77th year of his age, for 30 years a respected inhabitant of this City.

His remains were taken to Massachusetts for interment.

At Cranberry, N. J., Mr. Robert Henry, Sr., aged 86 years, formerly of Galashiels, Scotland.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 20, of consumption, Charles M. Baker, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 97 Ludlow-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 21.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	87½	50 New-York Cent. R. R.	102¼
10,000 do. b3	88	50 do. b30	102¼
20,000 do. b60	88¼	350 do. s60	101¾
20,000 Ind. State 5s	85	100 do. b60	102
36,000 do. b3	85	50 do. b30	102¼
23,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	95¼	100 do. s10	102
7,000 Louisiana 6s b3	96	100 do. b30	102¼
15,000 Erie Con Bds. '71	87	150 do. s30	102
6,000 Erie Bonds of '83	94½	100 do. b60	102¼
11,000 do.	94½	300 do. s10	102
27,000 Erie Bonds of '75	92	278 do.	102
23,000 do.	91½	50 do. s10	102¼
10,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bds.	84½	450 Erie Railroad b3	54
4,000 do.	84½	700 do. b30	54
11,000 do.	84½	400 do. s3	54
5,000 do. b10	84½	1300 do.	53¾
8,000 do. b30	84½	370 do. b10	53
38,500 do.	84	500 do. s60	53¾
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Freeland Bds, without priv.	77½	900 do. b30	54
10,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds. b60	83½	100 do. b60	54¼
10,000 do.	83	100 do. b3	53¾
10,000 do.	81½	207 do. b3	53¾
5,000 do. b30	83	50 do. b60	54
2,500 New-York Cen. 7s	103	200 Harlem Railroad s3	30¼
14,000 do. b3	103½	100 do. b10	30½
19,000 do. b3	103	300 do. s3	31
		200 do. b30	31
5,000 N. Ia. 1st Mo G. Line	96	30 Ill. Central Railroad	92½
3,000 Ter H & Alt 1st m b	82	100 do.	92½
6 Bank of Commerce	114	10 Harlem Preferred b3	74½
55 Shoe & Leather Bk	101½	10 N. H. & Hart R. R.	120
30 Commonwealth Bank	100	200 Reading Railroad s3	93
11 Ohio Life & Trust Co	102	670 do. s3	92½
120 Gardiner Gold Mine	1½	500 do. s60	92½
428 Penn. Coal Co.	113	500 do.	93
200 do. b30	113	700 do. s60	92
100 Canton Company b30	28	100 do. b60	93
25 do. b3	28	100 do. c	93
150 do. s3	27¾	700 do. s10	93
50 do. s30	27¾	75 Hudson River R. R.	43
50 do. b60	28	50 do. b10	43½
100 do.	27¾	100 do.	43½
100 do. b60	28	200 do. s60	43
50 Nicar. Trans. Co. s3	16½	200 do. b60	43¼
350 do. s3	16½	100 do. s60	43
100 do. b30	16½	5 Mich. Central R. R.	104
100 do. b10	17	100 do. b30	104½
250 Cumber. Coal Co.	30½	25 do.	104½
100 do.	30½	100 do. s60	103
150 do.	30½	100 do. b30	105
200 do. s60	30½	5 Mich. S. & N. Ind. RR.	110
500 do. s60	30½	50 do.	110
600 do. s60	30½	50 do.	109
900 do. b10	30	25 Panama Railroad	105
400 do. b30	30½	50 do. b60	105½
1600 do. b10	31	100 do. b45	105
1700 do.	31	150 Cleve. & Tol R. R. b10	93½
100 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	110	100 do.	93
50 do. b3	109½	200 do. b60	93
10 do.	109½	50 do.	92½
100 do. s4m	110	100 do.	92
50 do.	109	100 do. b60	93
246 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	62	56 Chi & Rock Is. R. R. b3	100
65 do.	61	25 do.	99
18 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	40½	10 do.	99

BETWEEN BOARDS.

BY S. DRAPER.

$600,000 Delaware and L. 7 per cents ....94 @92

BY A. H. NICOLAY.

$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort., int. added 67
6,000 L. Erie, W. and St. Louis R. R. Int. added 77½
5,000 L. Erie, W. and St. Louis R. R. Int. added 78
7,000 Toledo and Ill. R. R. 2d mort. int. added 56½@60
5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg, Railroad Income 69
2,000 Ft. Wayne and South. R. R. real es. Int. add. .67
40 shares Chatham Bank 90½
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company 98
10 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company 100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Bonds, '83	93½	125 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	102
85,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds. s3	84	100 do. b60	102½
1,000 do.	83½	162 do. s3	101¾
3,000 do.	83½	100 do. s30	101¾
10,000 do. s60	83	50 do. b3	102
1,000 do.	83½	50 Clev. & Toledo R. R. s30	92½
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	72½	50 do. s3	92½
10,000 do.	73	50 do.	92
2,000 Ter. H. & A. 1st M. B	82	200 Erie Railroad s10	53
20 New-York Gas Co.	140	50 do. s3	53½
200 Cumb. Coal Co. s60	31	200 do.	53½
100 do.	31½	400 do. s3	53
50 Canton Company b15	28	150 Harlem Railroad	30½
100 do. b30	28½	400 Reading Railroad b3	92
75 do.	28	200 do. s3	92
50 do. b30	28	100 Hud. River Railroad	43
100 do.	28	50 Panama Railroad	105
50 do. b60	28½	50 do. b60	105½
200 Nicar Trans. Co. b60	17	50 do.	105
15 N. H. & Hartf'd R R	120		

THURSDAY, June 21—P. M.

There was renewed excitement at the Stock Board this forenoon, particularly in Road and Coal Shares, and the Brokers were kept together until nearly 1 o'clock, to get through the first call of the list. At the close of the session, there was a partial breakdown in some of the Western Road Stocks, which had been going up at the rate of 2 or 3 ⅌ cent. a day for nearly a week previous, and at the afternoon Board the reactionary feeling was felt to some extent on the whole list. The leading New-York Roads, however, and also Reading, ruled about 1 ⅌ cent. above the prices of Wednesday, and closed, on Central, 101¾@102; Erie, 53; Hudson, 43½; and Reading, 92. The fall in Galena, Southern Michigan and Rock Island was about 2 ⅌ cent. each. Central Michigan was 1@1½ dearer than yesterday, and Cleveland and Pittsburg 2 ⅌ cent. up. In Cumberland Coal there was much activity at the early Board, prices 1@1½ ⅌ cent. up. The total business of the day on the Share list was 25,500 shares of all descriptions. In Bonds the transactions at the Board amounted to $345,000, and by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, to $630,000, the principal line being $600,000 Delaware and Lackawanna First Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds, sold by Mr. Draper, at 94, 93½, 92½@92. The company was a good one, the bidding spirited, and the Bonds well distributed. The Road management were tendered 92½ ⅌ cent., yesterday, for the entire loan, by a firm of Brokers in the Street; but they elected to take their chances by auction. The average result is not essentially different from the private offer. The Board sales of State Stocks were at steady rates, and quite large in Tennessees, Missouris and Indianas. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Road were pressed in the afternoon by a prominent Broker, and gave way ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on the cash sales from the top rate of Wednesday; $55,000 at 84, and $3,000 at 83½@¾. The same operator then sold $10,000 at 82, at his option to deliver within 90 days. The other Road Bonds were well supported, with further sales of Terre Haute First Mortgage at 82, and Hudson Convertibles at 72@72½. The latter have sympathized with the recent advance in the Stock, and have gone up from 72 ⅌ cent. within a brief period. The general market, after a very heavy speculative business, and with frequent alternations in the tone of the dealings, closed some what dull—the not unreasonable effect of four days' continued excitement. The telegraph from Albany announces that the $1,250,000 State Canal Loan was awarded to-day to Mr. John Thompson, the entire sum at the rate of 118.76 ⅌ cent., the highest original figure obtained for State 6 ⅌ cents. for many years past. The result gives Mr. Thompson the control of about $2,500,000, or 90 ⅌ cent. of the two loans awarded yesterday and to-day. United States Stock of 1867–8 went up to-day to 117½ ⅌ cent., this bid failing to bring out any supply. The Federal Stocks have almost entirely disappeared from the market, although the total outstanding amount to about forty-two millions dollars. The European holders evince great indifference to the liberal premiums offered on this side.

Foreign Exchange is scarcely talked of in the Street since the sailing of the Boston packet. The mails by the *Asia* will be delivered early to-morrow morning, after which there will probably be some movement in bills. It was rumored in the Street to-day that orders for certain Railway and other securities were telegraphed from Halifax, but at limits below our present much advanced market.

We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of the young house of Kissam & Taylor, Exchange, Collection and Bill Brokers, under the National Bank, who offer especial facilities for the prompt collection of Notes and Drafts on the interior Cities and Towns throughout the country. Their references, it will be noticed, are highly respectable.

At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Ewen, Irad Hawley, Isaac L. Platt, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Moses Taylor, Wm. H. Taylor, Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan, Geo. A. Hoyt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Ewen, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

The bidding for the Loan of $1,250,000 at Albany to-day was attended by increased interest, after the unexpected result of the previous awards of the $1,500,000 Loan. Mr. Thompson made two sweeping bids:

1. For the whole or any part 118 42
2. For the whole or none.......... 118 76

The Fund Commissioners, on the ground that the last bid afforded the largest premium, taking all other offers, great and small, between 118 42 and 119 67, awarded the entire sum to Mr. Thompson. The calculation was a close one. The successful bid yields a

Premium on $1,250,000 @118 76 .... $234,500
Other bids.... $118 49@$119 67 .... 233 [illegible]
Difference .... $[illegible]

The Country Bankers who bid over Thompson's unconditional offer of 118 42 for the whole or any part, took the result rather hard, we understand; but Thompson, who was present, offered to resell at 119 to any party wanting the Loans at once, and *a number of the unsuccessful bidders will probably* avail of this privilege. His terms were: "You must buy now and here" as he should consider himself free to put up the rate. The parties who bid 119 and upwards were:

Albany Commercial Bank	$30,000
Hamilton Bank	15,000
James Buel, of Troy	10,000
R. L. Mack, of Woodport	10,000
Central Bank, Brooklyn	5,000
Charles Cook, of Havana	20,000
C. H. Merriam, Auburn	50,000
E. E. Kendrick, Albany	15,000
Total at and above 119	$175,000
Other parties, 118.77@118.96	135,000
Other parties, 118.43@118.71	800,000
Total competing with T.'s conditional bid, whole or none, 118.76	$1,110,000
Total competing with T.'s unconditional bid, whole or any part, 118.42	4,650,000
Thompson's two bids	2,500,000
Total of all bids	$8,265,000

BIDS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT LOAN, JUNE 21.

Amount.	Price.	Amount.	Price.
Commercial Bank, Albany.			
$100,000	118 92	100,000	118 39
100,000	118 13	100,000	118 49
100,000	118 97	50,000	119 00
E. E. Kendrick.			
20,000	117 53	20,000	118 07
20,000	118 28	20,000	118 78
20,000	118 49	20,000	118 98
20,000	118 61	15,000	119 11
Hamilton Bank.			
5,000	118 27	5,000	119 29
5,000	118 38	5,000	119 53
5,000	118 77	5,000	119 67
5,000	118 92		
James Buel, Troy.			
10,000	117 58	5,000	119 03
10,000	118 08	5,000	119 50
J. Townsend, Albany.			
25,000	117 43	25,000	118 00
25,000	117 67		
William Watson & Co			
5,000	116 40	5,000	117 30
5,000	117 40		
John Still, Albany.			
20,000	117 06	20,000	118 26
20,000	117 28	20,000	118 05
20,000	117 56	15,000	118 56
20,000	117 70	20,000	118 69
20,000	117 96	20,000	118 79
Charles A. May, Albany.			
20,000			118 96
J. M. Noyes, Plattsburg.			
10,000	118 03	10,000	118 14
10,000	118 08	10,000	118 21
10,000	118 07		
T. Jones, Albany.			
5,000	115 50	5,000	115 00
5,000	115 00	5,000	115 00
5,000	115 00	5,000	115 00
Bank of Port Jervis.			
20,000	117 61	20,000	117 81
20,000	117 76	20,000	118 33
Geo. A. Stone, Troy.			
5,000	117 77	5,000	118 19
Cuba Bank, Allegany County.			
20,000	113 15	10,000	115 05
10,000	113 13	10,000	116 00
10,000	114 10		
J. M. Lovett, Albany.			
5,000	117 28	5,000	118 30
5,000	117 40	5,000	119 00
5,000	117 58	5,000	117 81
5,000	117 65	10,000	118 20
5,000	118 26		
H. H. Martin, Albany.			
100,000	117 87	50,000	118 27
100,000	117 83	25,000	118 38
50,000	118 05	25,000	118 53
J. F. Bachelder, Albany.			
5,000	118 20	5,000	118 60
5,000	118 40	5,000	118 70
5,000	118 50		
A. J. Rich, Buffalo.			
5,000	117 04	5,000	116 95
C. R. Ganson, Buffalo.			
8,000			116 97
Wm. Williams, White's Bank, Buffalo.			
5,000	117 06	5,000	116 70
5,000	116 97		
Williamsburg City Bank.			
5,000	116 40	5,000	116 60
W. Gay, State Bank, Troy.			
10,000	115 21	5,000	116 19
10,000	115 51	5,000	116 26
10,000	115 90		
R. L. Mack.			
5,000	117 60	5,000	118 23
5,000	117 78	5,000	118 32
5,000	118 61	5,000	119 07
E. N. Mirism, Oswegatchie Bank.			
15,000	117 56	10,000	117 66
Bank of Canandaigua.			
10,000	118 00	15,000	118 15
10,000	117 86		
Merchants' Bank, Poughkeepsie.			
65,000			118 91
Farmers' Bank of Troy.			
5,000	117 61	5,000	116 11
5,000	117 54	10,000	115 86
5,000	117 38	10,000	115 61
5,000	117 19	10,000	115 41
5,000	117 01	10,000	115 11
5,000	116 86	10,000	114 91
5,000	116 61	10,000	114 61
5,000	116 41	10,000	114 30
5,000	116 26		
P. Wells, Troy.			
5,000	117 75	5,000	118 50
5,000	118 00		
Oriental Bank, New-York.			
5,000	113 50	5,000	113 00
5,000	113 25		
A. P. Ferris, Bath.			
25,000	100 00	25,000	116 00
Robert H. Pruyn and P. L. Green.			
100,000	118 51	100,000	118 66
100,000	118 56	100,000	118 71
100,000	118 64		
Central Bank, Brooklyn.			
10,000	118 31	5,000	118 96
5,000	118 54	5,000	119 03
Rome Exchange Bank.			
5,000	115 87	5,000	116 04
5,000	116 03		
Charles Cook.			
5,000	118 40	5,000	119 00
5,000	118 50	5,000	119 05
5,000	118 60	5,000	119 07
5,000	118 70	5,000	119 10
5,000	118 90		
Geo. W. Cuyler.			
10,000	117 51	10,000	118 90
10,000	117 76	10,000	118 45
5,000	118 06		
Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Ithaca.			
5,000	115 50	5,000	117 31
5,000	116 50	5,000	117 55
John J. Palmer, New-York.			
50,000	118 05	50,000	118 06
Cammann & Co., New-York.			
100,000	117 25	25,000	117 89
25,000	117 63	25,000	118 25
25,000	117 73		
Rufus H. King, Albany.			
100,000	117 31	100,000	117 76
100,000	117 53	100,000	117 86
100,000	117 61	100,000	118 03
100,000	117 67	50,000	118 25
Oneida Valley Bank.			
5,000	118 34	5,000	118 33
John J. Olcott.			
50,000	117 33	50,000	117 73
50,000	117 53	50,000	117 93
William Allen, Auburn.			
10,000	116 65	5,000	117 63
10,000	116 76	5,000	117 91
5,000	117 13	5,000	118 13
5,000	117 36	5,000	118 31
J. N. Sterling.			
20,000	117 51	5,000	118 41
10,000	117 81	5,000	118 61
5,000	118 21	5,000	118 91
5,000	118 31		
C. H. Merriman.			
10,000	118 51	10,000	119 42
10,000	118 71	10,000	119 46
10,000	118 91	10,000	119 47
10,000	119 01	50,000	117 30
10,000	119 41		
H. J. Miner.			
5,000			118 89
Atlantic Bank, New-York.			
5,000	114 50	5,000	115 37
5,000	114 75	5,000	115 50
5,000	115 00	5,000	115 75
10,000	115 25		
Wyoming County Bank.			
10,000			114 55
Bank of Fishkill.			
5,000	111 50	5,000	113 03
5,000	112 75		
C. R. Richards, Troy.			
50,000	116 51	5,000	117 43
50,000	116 54	15,000	117 59
50,000	116 57	5,000	117 77
50,000	116 50	5,000	117 59
10,000	117 09	5,000	117 91
5,000	117 19	5,000	117 98
5,000	117 29	5,000	118 03
W. B. Douglass, N. Y.			
10,000	117 24	5,000	117 34
10,000	117 33	5,000	117 35
S. Van Dusen, N. Y.			
50,000	117 28	50,000	116 71
50,000	117 01	50,000	115 51
Buffalo City Bank.			
1,000	115 23	20,000	118 00
Bank of Pawling.			
10,000			118 26
Ellison Brothers.			
25,000			119 07
J. Thompson.			
1,250,000			118 42
The whole or none.			
1,250,000			118 76
J. B. Plumb.			
50,000	117 42	50,000	117 81
50,000	117 66	50,000	116 66
50,000	117 66		
D. E. Martin, Ocean Bank, N. Y.			
5,000	115 25	10,000	114 00
5,000	115 00	10,000	113 00
10,000	114 25		
Total			$8,265,000

The London papers contain a report of the police trial of Davidson & Gordon, the fraudulent bankrupts whose affairs and rascally practices *in using forged and fictitious warehouse warrants* and dock receipts, came to an explosion in the Summer of 1854, about the time and for about the same mammoth sums that Schuyler defaulted and fled from this country. The total involvements of the prisoners amounted to £400,000 sterling, or about $2,000,000. The affair created much less excitement, at the time, in London, than the New-Haven fraud caused on this side, but since the arrest and trial of the partners, a new turn has been given to the development, which compromises, in no inconsiderable measure, the commercial honor of the eminent and wealthy house of Overend, Gurney & Co. The testimony before the Court at Guildhall is to the effect, among other things, that as early as October, 1853, Mr. Chapman, one of the active partners of Overend, was cognizant of the frauds of Davidson & Gordon. One of the Messrs. Cole, Brothers, was also present at Gordon's confession at that time. He, as well as Chapman's house, was a large creditor, but on his own failure had transferred his claim to Overend, Gurney & Co. The counsel for the prosecution, in his opening speech, was quite severe upon Mr. Chapman, remarking that "one could not lose sight of the fact that, although Messrs. Chapman, Overend and Gurney were in possession of fraudulent warrants, instead of prosecuting those parties they allowed them to carry on business publicly in the city of London, and thus suffered them to commit these further frauds upon respectable gentlemen to a very large amount." Mr. Chapman and the counsel of his house were present at the trial, and endeavored by interruptions and explanations to parry the blow thus aimed at the honor of his great house, but the after testimony of one of the witnesses, Mr. Thomas Webb, was to this extraordinary effect:

"Mr. Thomas Webb said: I was the proprietor of the distillery at West Ham before I became acquainted with the prisoners. It was arranged that they should make advances to carry it on, and receive and pay everything. I executed two mortgage deeds to Davidson & Gordon, in July, 1851, on the distillery, and in July, 1853, I received notice from Kensey & Masterman to pay to Davidson & Gordon £164,000. I did owe them a very large sum, but nothing like that amount. They kept the books, and took possession. I did not transfer my entire interest to Davidson & Gordon. In October, 1853, Davidson told me they were largely indebted to Freeman and Copper Company, who were not aware of it. Davidson explained that they had used some of Freeman and Copper Company's money, and said he wanted me to break it to Mr. Vaughan, but that gentleman happening to come into the room at the time, the subject dropped. I received this re-lease for £161,729 13s 9d on the 12th of October, 1853, and the consideration I gave the prisoners for that re-lease consisted of three bills of exchange, which Mr. Vaughan has produced. When they got those acceptances from me, they said they wanted them to meet some payment they had to make. About the 22d October, 1853, Davidson told me that Gurneys were calling him up. I asked him the meaning of what he had said, and he showed me a letter, in which Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. informed the prisoners that they had sold the £30,000 of spelter. When Gordon saw that letter he left the office, apparently very much alarmed. When I saw Gordon again he appeared very low-spirited, and said—'*Well, I have told Overend, Gurney & Co. everything.*' I asked him what he meant, and he said: 'The warrants which we have deposited with them. We cannot deliver the spelter, because the party from whom we bought it was not paid, and he has stopped the delivery.' *He also said he had been with Mr. Chapman and Cole until about 12 o'clock the night before, and that he had been obliged to acknowledge that he owed Cole £130,000.* I asked him *if he did owe Cole that amount, and he said he did not.* I asked what Mr. Chapman had said, and he said, that, after it was all over, Mr. Chapman turned round to him, and said, '*He had always held him, (Gordon,) up as a pattern man of business, but he was sorry to find he was a thief.*' He also told him that Mr. Chapman said, '*Now understand that what has taken place here to-night must not go beyond these walls.*' Gordon was very much cut up about it, and put on his hat and walked away. Mr. Chapman wished to explain this apparent mystery, but, on being called to order, he contented himself with correcting the date of the above conversation, which he alleged took place on the 10th, and not the 22d of October, 1853; up to which time (the 10th) he believed Gordon to be a perfectly upright man in every respect.

Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 21.

Beef Cattle come forward freely, and the market is moderately active; offering to-day 800, of which 150 were driven to Philadelphia; 80 left; balance sold at prices ranging from $3.00@$4.00 on hoof, equal to $6@$8 net, and averaging $4 75 gross. Hogs—Live improve; sales $6.50 gross. Sheep—Dull; supply large, and it is difficult to make sales at $2@$3 50 ⅌ head.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 18.

Our Cotton market is firm, with sales for the day at 2,000 bales. Flour is dull, with a declining tendency. Sales at $9. Corn—Sales Western White at 95c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 19.

We have no change to report in our Cotton market to-day. The sales add up 3,500 bales. The prices of Flour are considerably lower. Sales at $8 50@$8 62½. Western White Corn, 95c. Molasses, 29c. Mess Pork, $16 50. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ½d.

Albany, Thursday, June 21—12:30 P. M.

A fair business is doing in Flour. Sales 800 bbls. Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels White Canadian, at $2 55. Corn—Better. Sales 10,000 bushels Western mixed at 98c@99c., and now held at $1. Oats—Better; 54c., weight, for Western, and 60c., measure, for Chicago. Whisky—36c. asked. Feed—Sales 20 tons second quality, at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 21—12½ P. M.

There is a little more inquiry for Flour to-day. Sales 700 bbls., at $9 25 for Common Wisconsin; $9 62 for Common Ohio, and $9 75 for Choice Indiana. Wheat is in moderate request. Sales 700 bushels Upper Lake Spring, at $1 75. Corn is unchanged. Sales 30,000 bushels, at 85c.@86c.—mostly at the inside price. No sales of Oats. Canal Freights unchanged.

Oswego, Thursday, June 21—6:30 P. M.

Flour—The sales, to-day, add up 700 bbls. at $9@$9 50 for common to good State. Wheat—Sales limited and at previous rates. Receipts, 450 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—L. Spermann, J. C. Ritterhouse, L. S. Coburn, J. M. Higgins, T. A. Fore, L. H. Fore, Rev. D. Paul, Mr. Hempleman, G. H. Wagoner and lady, Mr. Gollaher and lady, Mrs. Dr. Chase, A. Gippetick and lady, H. C. Greenleaf and lady, Wm. H. Fame, Miss Dempsey, J. W. Lowremore, Miss M. Bannan, Miss Mullen, Miss M. Wills, Miss Taylor, Mr. Pratt, F. Carter, Miss Anna Dunbar, A. L. Blecker, H. Maitland, J. C. Fisher, C. Zimmerman, Mrs. Libby and daughter, Miss S. Stanhope, Mrs. J. C. Clark and 2 children, O. H. Loring, Miss Wynn, James Low, E. Boyd, Wm. Murrow, J. Briggs, A. L. Longee, Miss Jane Jones, C. Stoddard, C. Munroe, John Merton, W. Shadwater, J. Dyle, L. H. Whitaker, M. Cooper, John L. Godden, E. S. Morrison, Wm. Burnie, H. Day—and 61 in the steerage.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

Cleared.

Ships Constitution, Britton, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Trumbull, Pratt, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Havana, Adams, Havana, ——; Montreal, Lavender, Rochelle, Harbeck & Co.

Barks G. D. Smouse, Warren, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Gipsey, Mallard, Montevideo, Carlisle & Co.; Llewellyn, Sherman, Camden, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Nelson, (Brem.) Hilken, Bremen, Pope & Co.

Brigs Hamlet, Carr, Punta Arenas, McCready, Mott & Co.; Amanda, Rose, Penobscot River, R. P. Buck & Co.; Empire, Arworthy, Savannah, [illegible]; [illegible], (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, W. & A. F. Davenport; Laura, Stewart, Attakapas, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; [illegible], Charleston, Thomas Wardle.

Schrs. Rough and Ready, Harris, Philadelphia, master; [illegible] Burris, Fairchilds, Bridgeport, master; [illegible] Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Wm. Gregory, Crockett, Boston, White & Duncan; [illegible] Mason, Smith, Dollner & Potter; J. S. Snow, Conway, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch; [illegible]; Berry, Portland, S. W. Lewis; [illegible] Port, Van Brunt & Slaght; Marine, Powell, Wilmington, [illegible] & Powell.

Sloops Emily, Cooper, Wareham, J. H. Havens; Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Propeller Tacony, Hand, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Irene, Mason, Liverpool May 21, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Ship Harvest Queen, (packet,) Younger, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 331 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has been three weeks within 500 miles of New-York.

Bark Gen. Jacob, Sammann, Bremen 62 ds., in ballast, with 226 passengers to Pope & Co.

Bark Petrel, (of Boston,) Avery, Limerick 38 ds., with iron and 178 passengers to J. Wallace; when 6 ds. out spoke ship Calhoun, 6 ds. fm. Liverpool for New-York.

Brig Richmond, (of Wilmington, N. C.,) Coleman, Salinas, P. R., 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Arcadia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Protection, Coffin, Machias, with lumber to master.

Brig Mechanic, Clark, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Eugenie, (Port.,) Rose, Madeira, May 13, with wine and salt to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage, with winds fm. W. to N. W.

Schr. El Dorado, Wass, Machias, with lumber, bound to Hempstead Harbor.

Schr. North State, Horton, Charleston, 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Holmes, Machias, with lumber bound to Hempstead Harbor.

Schr. St. Stephen, ——, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Ann, ——, Cherryfield, with lumber to master.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence.

Below.

A ship said to be the Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool May 25. Also, a Brem. bark, with passengers.

SAILED—Ship New Hampshire, Chase, for Glasgow.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; meridian, S. S. E.; sunset, S. E.

Spoken, &c.

June 16, lat. 39 36, lon. 73 40, bark Montauk, hence for Galveston, 4 ds. out; same time, bark *Marietta*, hence for Havana.

June 19, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, exchanged signals with ship *Marine*, bound E.; same day, was seen a large ship with a black hull in her foretopsail, bound E.

June 17, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 62, ship Mangosteen, fm. Manila for Quebec, 18 ds. out.